THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....2 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1866. NO. 147.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Pianos to Let or Sold on Monthly Payments.
Are taken in any section, in all the most popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Cattley corner Fifth and Market streets.

Lead in Pittsburgh
At the Opera House, this afternoon. Admission only 25 cents.

Country Merchants
Buying dry goods will find a most unusual opportunity for buying cheap at the great reduction sale at Barker & Co.'s, 53 Market street. They have full lines of prints, sheetings and other staple goods.

Bankers, Barbers and Beauties,
Are ever ready to exchange their money, shave their countenances, and improve their complexion, for and with Sawyer's Barber Soap.

All the Original
Scenery of the great diamond fair in Pittsburgh, at the Opera House, this afternoon.

The Old Reliable.
Do not be deceived by purchasing any of the quack nostrums under the various names of Bitters. Purchase none other but Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters, which are compounded of the purest drugs, and in which the afflicted can rely.

Moonlight View
Of Pittsburgh, St. Clair street Bridge, and a true picture of a coal mine, at the Opera House, this afternoon, for 25 cents.

Remarkable.
Dry Goods. All those interested in the buying of dry goods, either at wholesale or retail, will be pleased to learn that the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, will commence the most remarkable sale of goods ever known in our city, and when they say they will do so we know that they are men of their word, and can refer to them with confidence.

It is a Notorious Fact
That not withstanding the price of prime Soda Ash has gone up to twelve (12) cents per pound, Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, is still selling it to his customers at ten (10) cents per pound. Prime Potash at the lowest rates. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Countess Cowiez,
A new and beautiful sensation drama, will be performed at the Opera House, to-night.

W. J. Meek,
Dealer in all kinds of Farm Products, Refined Oils and Merchandize generally, No. 97 First street.

Corns, Bunions,
And Diseased Nails immediately and efficaciously cured, without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall for a few days longer. Office as heretofore at No. 26 Fifth street; hours 12 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Annie Eberle,
W. H. Leak, J. O. Sefton, and the entire Opera House Company at the Opera House, to-night and this afternoon.

Important.
Wm. Fleming, 139 Wood street, is offering great bargains in Ladies' Furs. Persons wishing to buy should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity. By so doing they will save from 25 to 50 per cent. 3d

Dry Goods
At wholesale and retail. The Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, present a grand sale of dress and staple goods for this week, and will offer an unusually large stock at very low prices, and we advise our readers to improve this opportunity, as it will present itself for buying cheap and selecting from a very large stock. Great bargains will be offered.

Ladies and Children,
Remember the Opera House only charges 25 cents admission to their great Lent in Pittsburgh matinee this afternoon.

"Everybody Does It."
No April could be more fickle than February has been. All the alternations of cold and warm, wet or dry, snow or 3 rain, wind or calm, and mixed rain, have succeeded each other in wonderfully rapid succession. We have had some fine, Spring-like days, undisturbed by cloud or shower, save in our Broadway, where a tornado of dust occasionally swept, and a moderate sweep steadily down from "early dawn to dewy eve." Many of the "fair sight-seekers" pay visits to that resort. Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, solely for the reason that they get pure, fresh articles.

Helen Western, The Conklocks, Julia Daly, the Monk Sisters, Kmelie Melville, Sophie Gimber, Carrie Miller, Jean Hosmer. Photographs of these and others, at Pittocks.

Five hundred cards received the past week.
Cards mailed free of charge on receipt of price.
Books, Albums, Wallets, Gold Pens, at Pittock's.
Diaries, Albums, Serpents, at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.
March Magazines, late papers at Pittock's.
The Sunday Magazine, Dr. Guthrie's excellent monthly, at Pittock's.
Gemiluce Pittock gives "Jealous of the Baby," a beautiful engraving, with the Literary Album this week.
All the new Novels, Song Books, at Pittock's.
Sold out 5th supply of Beadle's Monthly. More coming to day, at Pittock's.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Summer Session begins March 26th.

The Daily Commercial

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.—At the great international show of the works of skill, genius and taste, which is to be made next year in Paris, a liberal space has been allotted to articles from the United States. Pittsburgh, we believe, has been creditably represented in previous foreign exhibitions, and it would be well to have some of our works represented in this. It is a good method of advertising in a very extensive market. As an individual venture, if some cutlery, Yankee invention or great practicable utility were exhibited, it might prove a lucrative one. At any rate, it would extend the fame of American manufacturers and inventive genius.

GUBERNATORIAL.

H. Butcher Swope, Esq., has been elected Representative Delegate to the Union State Convention from Clearfield county, without instructions.

The Montgomery County Union Convention met in Norristown on Thursday, and elected Daniel O. Hiltner and William Mintzer, Representative, and Eldridge McConkey, Senatorial Delegates to the Union State Convention, and instructed them to vote for General Geary all the time.

A meeting of the Susquehanna Republican County Committee was held in Montrose on Saturday last. W. H. Jessup, Esq., was chosen Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention to meet in Harrisburg, March 7, 1866. Samuel Falkenburg, of Susquehanna Depot, was chosen Senatorial Delegate, with power to fill vacancies by the Senatorial Conference, and D. R. Lathrop, G. R. Eldred and Elijah Mott were appointed Conferees to represent Susquehanna county.

STATE ITEMS.

Arrangements for lighting the town of Sharon, Mercer county, are still going forward. All that is needed now, in order to proceed with the work, is legislative authority.

On Sunday evening last, the ice in Neshannock Creek moved, taking with it the covered bridge on Jefferson street, in New Castle, and the bridge belonging to the iron works, and seriously damaging the new iron bridge at the head of Washington street. The pier in the middle of the creek was partly washed away, allowing the bridge to sink on the upper side, and rendering it impassable except for pedestrians. The Commissioners immediately set men to work, and the bridge will soon be passable for teams. The lower bridge will be a total loss, as it was literally lifted from its foundations almost bodily.

A building occupied by Miss E. A. Wright as a millinery store and postoffice, in Glen Hope, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire on the 22d ult.

The last census report shows that nearly one-eighth of the liquor trade in the United States is in Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh(sic) *Republican* gives the following comparative tables of persons connected with the liquor trade:

IN PENNSYLVANIA		IN UNITED STATES.	
Barkeepers	1,120	Barkeepers	6,000
Brewers	883	Brewers	6,30
Distillers	600	Distillers	2,3??
Innkeepers	5,822	Innkeepers	25,8?4
Saloon Keepers	14	Saloon Keepers	1,?3?
Wine Makers	9	Wine Makers	129
Wine & Liquor Dealers	827	Wine & Liquor Dir's	4,511
Total	9 403	Total	53,89?

FAYETTE SPRINGS HOTEL BURNED.—On Tuesday morning last the large and well furnished hotel at Fayette Springs, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire, which caught from a stove pipe. There were ninety-eight rooms in the hotel, which were elegantly fitted up for a large summer business. The lessees, Messrs. Bunting & Wiggins, had made many valuable improvements in the building, and were prepared to accommodate a still larger number of guests than passed the summer of 1865 there. The hotel and furniture were owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, who'se loss will be about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. This disaster will be unpleasant news to many of our citizens, who contemplated passing the coming "heated term" at Fayette Springs.

PRACTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.—The Boston *Journal* says that several enterprising business men from New England are buying or hiring plantations in South Carolina, and that they find the Southern planters very kindly disposed toward such emigration. The Charleston *Courier* mentions the fact that a large number of Northern capitalists had of late been purchasing saw mills and saw-mill sites in various portions of the South.

It having been declared by Washington "specials" that the recent rejection by the Senate of the new postmaster appointed at St. Louis was intended as a rebuke to the President, late Washington dispatches correct this misrepresentation. The Senate's refusal to confirm the appointment was based solely upon the fact that the two Senators from Missouri did not approve of the appointee.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Act Fixing Rates of Bank Interest.

Senator Cowan Requested to Resign.

Local Petitions Presented.

General Appropriation Bill Reported.

Appropriations to Western Institutions.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham read in place an act fixing the rate of interest by banks, and relieving them of penalties on condition of their payment of all State taxes. This bill fixed the rate at six per cent., where no express contract has been made, and provides where one has been made for not exceeding nine per cent. the parties shall be legally liable.

Mr. Connell, an act requiring all railroad, canal and transportation Companies to make annual reports to the Auditor General for publication.

Mr. Graham, a supplement to the Union Turnpike Company.

Also, incorporating the General Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home of the Reformed Church.

Also, regulating the serving of summons on jurors in Allegheny County.

Mr. Browne offered the following:

WHEREAS, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, has not, nor does he now represent the majority of the people of the patriotic State that elected him in the paramount issues growing out of the recent rebellion: therefore,

Resolved, That Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, be and he hereby is requested to resign.

Passed finally—yeas nineteen; nays twelve. Party vote—Messrs. Nichols (Republican) absent, and Connell (Republican) refusing to vote.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Petitions.—Mr. Herron, from citizens of Richland township, against the new license law; also asking for an appropriation for colored schools.

Mr. Glass, from the Farmers' Association, to relieve Cedar county from tax.

Mr. McKee, from citizens of North Fayette township, asking for additional officers, and to change the manner of collecting taxes.

Mr. Danks, six remonstrances from citizens of Allegheny county against the new license law; also resolutions of the Council of Pittsburgh for a general railroad law.

Mr. Slack, petition from the citizens of Birmingham against any change in the school law.

Mr. Wain, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for the protection of owners of oil wells.

Mr. Boyle, from citizens of Southwestern Pennsylvania to repeal the act repealing the Connellsville Railroad charter.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Quay, from the Committee on Way s and Means, reported the general appropriation bill. The following are the principal items: Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $15,000 for officers; $67,500 for new extension of building, and $10,000 for deficiencies in keeping patients. Western Penitentiary, $16,000; salaries, $4,000; repairs, $5,000. Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, $20,000. For the education of soldiers' orphans, $35,000. Insurance on buildings, $1,250,000. The bill requires that oath shall be made by at least one of its officers in detail of the expenses of each and every institution receiving support from the State. There is no appropriation in the bill for Passavants or Mercy Hospitals.

THE FENIANS.

The Tocsin of War Sounded.

CIRCLES PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Bitter Denunciations of the Senate.

Fear of War Between the Factions in New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—It is stated that many leading Fenians have left Boston for this city, including Gen. Sweeney, who will take command with each other as to what is best to be done in the present political position of affairs. There were secret meetings of all the circles last evening.

The *Herald* says it is now generally believed by the brotherhood of this city, that their friends in Ireland are already fighting, and bitter are the denunciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahony and Stephens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established beyond a doubt on the arrival of the next mail that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland, extremes will be gone to here and acts of violence committed.

A dispatch from Worcester, Massachusetts, says: The Fenians of Massachusetts are on the rack. The news by the steamer last evening causes great excitement. The State Center of Massachusetts, Major M. S. McConville, has issued a call to the brotherhood in the State to be ready for immediate action.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Great excitement prevails in all the Fenian circles in this city, in consequence of the news from Ireland. District Center Andrew Wynan has called a special meeting of all the circles, to be held this morning. A grand mass meeting of all the members of the brotherhood, and all favorable to the independence of Ireland, is contemplated early next week, to devise measures available to the emergency.

NEW YORK, March 2—7 P. M.—The Fenian excitement in this city, over the news received by yesterday's steamer, is increasing. There is much activity at the head-quarters of the Brotherhood.

BOSTON, March 2.—The Fenian circles throughout New England are greatly aroused by a stirring appeal, promulgated by Messrs. Lobin and Lennon, chiefs of the order in Boston, and meetings are being held in all places where the brotherhood have an organization.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Fenian Sisterhood will hold a fair, commencing on the 16th of April, and continuing about the 30th, for the purpose of increasing the funds of the organization, at Germania Assembly Rooms.

Late Dublin newspapers say another double of Stephens has turned up in the county of Kilkenny. He carried a wallet stuffed with hay; his address was singularly polished and gentlemanlike; his complexion was fair; his beard covered a large portion of the chin, and was slightly fringed with gray at the end. His hands and feet were remarkably small; his height five feet seven inches; his eyes brown, his figure stout, and over the forehead quite bald. Everything seemed indicated that he was Head Centre Stephens himself, who was then wandering about the country in disguise.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Colonel Roberts, one of the Presidents of the Fenian Brotherhood, issues an appeal to members of the order. He says England is seeking to crush out a rebellion before it is well begun, by filling her jails with patriots, and asks if Irishmen in America will stand idly by? Come forward, then, to fight the common foe in the only way in which military aid can reach Ireland. Not a moment is to be lost. Your prompt assistance will enable us to take the field within a few days. Let men who will fight report to General Sweeney, and those who can contribute send their money at once to these headquarters, for which they will receive Irish national bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A large meeting was held to-night to hear something about the Fenian movement. Several speeches were made, among them Captain McCafferty, said to be a confidential messenger from Head Centre Stephens to the Fenians in America. He gave a glowing account of the Fenian prospects. The Fenians were required to convene in secret council after the meeting, to hear important statements that could not be made public.

FROM CANADA.

Reunion of Members of the Government—The Militia—Reciprocity.

CORNWALL, C. W., March 2.—At a public demonstration and dinner given to members of the Government last night, a speech was made by Hon. Messrs. Galt, Howland, and MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald asserted that the confederation of the British Provinces was certain of accomplishment in a few weeks. Referring to the militia, he said that Canada had now two thousand well drilled officers to lead them.

Mr. Galt, alluding to the recent reciprocity negotiations, declared that the United States made legislation in Canada subordinate to the States, and claimed that the liberal terms offered to the Americans had created a public sentiment in the United States favoring a renewal of reciprocity. He said he hoped for cordial commercial relations with the lower Provinces, South America and Europe, and legislate to attract capital and emigration to Canada. We should not depone for the present, the enlargement of our canals, and cultivate friendly relations with the United States, expecting a reciprocation. He concluded by advocating self reliance on the part of the Canadians.

Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The Minnesota Legislature adjourned to-day. Resolutions were passed sustaining the action of Congress, while the resolutions favoring President Johnson were voted down.

Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 28.—The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is now in working operation. The new line of steamers on the bay is to run in connection with these trains for a period of two years.

THE LIBERIA PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Late news from Liberia brings us the annual message of President Warner. It states that ratification treaties have been exchanged between Liberia and Hayti, and another negotiated with the King of Portugal, which assimilates the slave trade to piracy. Speaking of American affairs, the President says: "An unbounded prosperity doubtless lies before that nation, but as it is, of the incubus which, from its foundation, has preyed upon its vitals. But in the month of June, in the midst of our rejoicings at the triumphs of the banner of freedom, a feeling of unutterable horror and indignation was sent throughout this land, pervading every household, and saddening every heart, by the intelligence that the President of the United States, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, had fallen by the hand of an assassin. Liberia, perhaps more than any other independent community, and for peculiar reasons, felt the shock of the melancholy death, and bewailed the loss exit from the English prison cell.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Iron and Steel Association have ordered twenty thousand copies of Judge Kelley's great tariff speech for circulation.

William A. Browning died in Washington city yesterday morning after several week's sickness. He was Secretary to Andrew Johnson before and while the latter was Governor. Afterwards he was Private Secretary to the President, and about two weeks ago he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico.

The New York *World* of Saturday says: An attempt was made last night by some incendiaries to destroy a number of frame buildings on Twenty-fifth street, occupied by some forty or fifty families of colored people. The buildings were fired twice, but extinguished with only trifling damage.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A Senator elect from one of the seceded States, in an interview with Secretary Stanton to-day, entreated that the President's Reconstruction might be continued in his State, and said that if the Government desired to protect and foster the loyal sentiment in the South, it must send a strong military force there.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent writes that the last Spanish mail steamer from Spain, which arrived there on the 17th inst., left Cadiz on the 2d, under sealed orders from the Government, which, when opened, were found to be that the Captain was not to touch at any of the intermediate ports, but to proceed direct to his destination, and if he met with any Spanish vessel of war, to inform the commanders of the attitude assumed by Spain in regard to Chili and Peru. It is said further that he was the bearer of Government dispatches to the Captain-General, with orders to send out 5,000 troops to join the squadron in the Pacific. It is stated that General Dulce has strong objections to do any such thing, not only in view of the uncertain and perplexing aspect of the times, but also owing to the difficulty of providing for such an emergency.

The Chincha Islands, lying off the Peruvian coast, do not exceed in extent two and a half miles, yet for years past they have supplied cargoes of guano to an average of four hundred ships per annum, with a freightage of not less than 9,000,000 tons the value of such a cargo being upwards of $30,000,000 in gold. They are moreover more densely populated than any other of like extent, having upwards of 2,000 residents, about 600 of whom are Chinese laborers in the employ of the government contractor for the loading of the shipping.

Major General Pope has just issued a general order detailing a plan for the safety of travelers and trains crossing the Western plains. Forts Ridgely and Abercrombie are designated as posts for rendezvous for all trains from Minnesota for upper Missouri, Yellow Stone, or Black Hills and Powder River regions. Fort Kearney as rendezvous for trains to Denver City, or Fort Laramie via Platte River route, and Fort Riley for trains to New Mexico or Colorado by the Smoky Hill or Arkansas River routes. At these points all trains will be organized and equipped for defense, and no train of less than twenty wagons and thirty armed men, under a properly appointed captain will be allowed to proceed. The same arrangement will be required of all trains. Commanders of all the military posts will be required to inspect all trains, and compel compliance with orders. Military escorts will be furnished when necessary, and in case of attack, prompt assistance will be given. No travelers are to be permitted to cross the plains except in accordance with this plan. The details are fully set forth in the order.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, March 1st, says: The Senate Committee on Commerce have not yet come to any definite conclusion on the proposition before them to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to construct a breakwater enclosure for the city of New York. It is regarded as absolutely necessary, no only to guard against the approach of cholera, but to prevent the gale of March from destroying the property. Information on the subject, definite action will be reached thereon.

Four days after the rebels fired on Fort Sumter, a son of Mr. Duncan, of Mecca, Ohio, enlisted in the war. He joined the regiment, and after being in several battles was reported killed at the battle of Stone River. His body was brought home and interred. Afterward intelligence was brought to the parents, by returned Union prisoners, that their son was not dead but a prisoner in Georgia. Other prisoners returning from there last spring, brought the sad news of his death in the Intrepid Steamer family. When the war closed, an opportunity was offered to penetrate the rebel lines. Mr. Duncan went South, and had his son brought home again and buried. Having buried him, he has returned, and it was his intention that they should be reconciled to their loss, but a few days ago their son Bob, in spite of his wounds, and deaths and fiscations, came "straggling home," and is now enjoying the hospitality of his paternal roof.

The Norwich (Connecticut) *Bulletin* sensibly says that the question for the Union men of that State is not whether they will support Mr. Johnson in his attacks on members of Congress, or whether they shall stand by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner in their attacks on the President, "but whether we will allow the party which, through all those years of war, has sustained the Government and brought the country safely through its peril, to be divided or broken up upon mere questions of policy, on which honest and acrimonious personalities which have grown out of these differences."

In Grace Methodist church, Chicago, the organ possesses some curious features, the most noticeable being the extended action. The key boards are in the corner pew of the centre aisle, twenty feet from the organ, the tracker-work and draw-stop combination running under the pews in the basement. This instrument, though small, contains over four thousand feet of tracker-work, it awaits but the laying down of forty feet long from the keys to the valves, still preserving remarkable promptness to the touch.

The ports of the Baltic alone give to the world twenty millions of dollars worth of cereals annually. We have this year a description of the annual fair held on the borders of the Caspian Sea, at which are displayed all the riches of the East by merchants who come from China, India and Persia. Besides the spices, teas, gold-cloths, precious stones, spices and corals, to exchange for the muslins, leather, iron goods, &c., of Russia. Besides these great transportations, there are six thousand camels employed in the regular commerce over the plains of Tartary.

At the exhumation of the bodies of Beethoven and Schubert from their graves in Wachringer Cemetery, in Vienna, the delicate, almost female head of Schubert was a great contrast to the massive, thick, jaunty head of the great Bonn basin holding head of Beethoven. The signs of musical talent were missing in both, at least in those places where they are usually found. But Schubert had still thirteen teeth and Beethoven fourteen. Schubert's head exhibited the most perfect proportion of the human head.

The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in an article alluding to its first birthday, says: "Two months ago there went an order forth to the magician Hoe of New York—he who makes those wonderful machine presses which shower printed sheets as fast as the snow flies in March—that by the 1st of the will enable us to overcome the dear delightful difficulty of a 'short supply.'"

The New York Common Council have appointed a city railroad Inspector, with a salary of $2,500 a year, to see that the cars are kept clean, to insure seats for all passengers, require that conductors shall be civil and drivers not profane, etc., etc. If this officer does his duty, he will earn his salary.

New Orleans now has a population larger by sixty thousand than ever before; Galveston and other Texan cities are increasing; and even in the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, and all the towns of the Southwest.

An engineer of Toulon has invented a plan for keeping the water in the harbors of the Mediterranean, which is in a perpetual state of stagnation in consequence of the absence of tides, constantly renewed by an ingenious mechanical apparatus.

It is proposed to hold county meetings throughout Ireland in the interests of loyalty and order, and with the view of sustaining the Government.

The Louisville *Journal* refers to recent improvements introduced on the railroad route between that place and Chicago by New Albany. All the old passenger coaches on this road are to be replaced by new and spacious ones. During the present year the road will be relaid with new rails, and will be equal to the very best railroad in the United States.

The President and the Secesh Preacher.

From the La'ayette, Indiana, Courier.

In this connection we are reminded of a story told in Washington of an interview between the President and a secesh clergyman from Alabama of the name of Gaid, and Bishop Hopkinson. His pulpit had been prostituted before and since the war to mischievous and treasonable utterances, and when General Thomas gave him formal notice to quit, he posted off to Washington to see the President and obtain "his rights."

The President received him courteously, but when he made known his errand, arose from his seat, and gave him a blessing he will remember for a long time. Commencing at the early days of the conspiracy against the nation, he arraigned the apostate clergyman as "guilty before God," for the part he had played, and which had desolated the land. "Not satisfied," said he, "with this carnival of blood, you are still hammering away at your end of the string to keep up this agitation, and encourage an situation which is only fitted for the work of destruction, and must operate to widen the gulf you have dug between the people of the North and the people of the South."

"Why," said the clergyman, interrupting the President in his furious denunciation, "you would think from your anathemas that we poor preachers were accursed of God and man, and were shut out from earth and heaven."

"Heaven," repeated Johnson, with derision, "I say reverently that you are not fit for the cloth who persist in this suicidal folly—this great crime against God and humanity—may deem yourselves lucky if you get to h—l."

A GENTLEMAN who was an officer in the United States army during four years of the war to suppress the Southern rebellion, and who has many testimonials from the highest sources as to his character as an officer, a soldier and a man, has just returned to New York city, after a short residence in Ireland, the land of his nativity. He says that he was unable to remain there longer, from the excited state of public feeling, and the constant espionage and annoyance to which he was subjected. The expenses all through were enormous, rendered thrice more uncomfortable since the escape of Stephens, the reputed head of the Fenian organization. Every man who lands in Ireland is watched with the closest attention by the spies of the British Government and suspected of being in communication and sympathy with the Brotherhood. While this gentleman was in one of the principal cities of Ireland, he states that he had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Stephens, who, so far from being in France or America, had never left the Emerald Isle, and was and had been kept concealed in the city mentioned, since the day succeeding the one in which he made his

A New England Survey of the Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* takes the following survey of the situation. The reader will perceive that in the estimation of the writer, the end of the world (politically) has not yet come:

WASHINGTON, February 25.—There is not in dignation at the North in regard to the present course of President Johnson, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and attacking and denouncing as enemies to the Union and traitors to their country certain radical members of Congress in his recently delivered speech to a crowd assembled around the White House, and with undue haste, I think, it is assumed by many of the Union friends in New England, that the Executive of the nation is about to prove false to the party that placed him in power, and give encouragement and position to those who have heretofore persistently opposed not only the party of the Union but Mr. Johnson himself, its chosen representative.

It has been asserted that Mr. Johnson, born in a Southern State, and himself a member of the Democratic party, stood fully and squarely upon the platform of the Radical Republicans. Nevertheless his record of the past five years will fill one of the brightest pages in the history of the country. He, a native of the South, was a true patriot at the moment when the nation trembled upon the brink of destruction. He, a Democrat, imbued with all the feelings in favor of State rights of a member of that party, never qualified for an instant in his devotion to the old flag, when such men as John Bell, relied upon as friendly to the Union, gave way and joined with his former bitter enemies in their attack upon the government of their country. Follow him through the four years of civil strife. Did he ever doubt or despond? When weakened men at the dark hour of the contest began to show signs of fear, and whispered to each other that all was over, Mr. Johnson alone rebuked them.

When Buell balked at surrendering Nashville he said the old flag could never be lowered there while he lived to keep it up, and it never was, the city remaining in Union hands. His firmness on that occasion, probably prevented the great State of Tennessee from falling again into the possession of the rebels. For years he wielded his life in his hands perilling it many times for his country. Such is his record in the past. Is it not hard to give up such a man, and should it be done except upon the clearest demonstration and declaration upon his part that he can no longer act with the party of the Union and the country. Many do not yet believe that he intends to take his position entirely apart with men who have for years worked hard for his destruction.

It may be that upon some points he disagrees with certain more advanced members of the Republican party. Is there not the same difference of opinion between members of the majority of Congress, and yet who would thrust out of the party any one of the number, or all those who do not quite come up to the mark in these particulars.

In considering the case of President Johnson, another point is to be taken into the account. People are not always in the manner and matter of the speech delivered by him on the 22d inst., of the 22d. Now to a full understanding of this subject, it is necessary to refer to the peculiar characteristics of the President.

Brought up at the South, and educated amongst those who have always considered it to be the duty of a politician to express freely his opinions and to advocate every measure he favors upon the stump or otherwise, Mr. Johnson has, during his long political life, been free and frank in such expressions. Moreover he is of an impulsive temperament, as indicated by the recent remarkable scene in Washington. Attending the meeting of the Foundry Methodist Church, his presence in Washington, and much eloquence and fire, called for contributions for the benefit of the Church, and the President at once emptied the contents of his pocket-book into the box. We think the President in his cooler moments regrets the allusion by name to certain leading members of Congress, but he was probably smarting under attacks from the same quarter, and his words were undoubtedly craftily kept open by members of the opposition, who have made their business lately to be as much as possible about him.

But we do not intend to defend any giving up of great principles to gain the good will of others. The people knew months ago that he was in favor of the restoration of the Southern States by the re-admission of their Congressional delegations. But he still declares that he is opposed to the admission of any man who does not take a truly loyal record, and through General Grant the whole power of the government is pledged by him to the support of the loyal men of the South, white or black, in all their rights and privileges.

The majority in Congress are not yet prepared to give up their President, but will make every concession, consistent with the principles and platform of the party, in favor of harmonious action between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. It may be that a breach is impending; that it cannot be prevented. That the President is determined to throw himself, as did Tyler and Fillmore, into the hands of the opposition; that no conceivable power can prevent disaster for the country, but at this moment we do not believe it. Still it may come. How much better will it be for the Republican party to have such a supreme moment of trial for the nation, that its opponents may be overwhelmed by the voice of the people for support, that all that honorable men could do to save the country from the effects of such an unnatural political conflict, affecting, as it will, its prosperity, and, to some extent, its institutions, has been done, and that they had been willing to give way, all that could be given with honor, but that they would never consent to the ruin and disaster they had been given in charge to uphold, and then, God save the right. SHAWMUT.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The New Lisbon branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will be pushed to completion during the summer. James McHenry and the English capitalists have appropriated money enough to finish the line to Salem, if material and labor can be procured. There are at present on the line of the road over one hundred and fifty men running.

—During the Court of Common Pleas last week, the sale of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, made in pursuance of an order issued at the last term, was duly confirmed. The purchasers, Messrs. Ingersoll and Cheney, of Toledo, are now in the city, and will proceed to reorganize the new company, and the consequent ownership and management of the road from Dayton to Cincinnati, will be prosecuted without delay.

—The Indianapolis *Journal*, of last Thursday, says: The Madison and Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company are now running into the depot of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Company, at Cincinnati, and passenger and freight cars can now be run from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, without change of passengers or change. This morning five Marietta and Cincinnati freight cars arrived here, loaded with goods direct from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and within the last five days eighteen car loads of freight from the same Philadelphia and Baltimore were shipped from here by this new route. This is an important arrangement. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, on the most lucrative branches of their business is such that foreign duty hardly affords any protection.

—We are reliably informed that the contract recently entered into between the Atlantic and Great Western and Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Companies is to the following effect: The Atlantic and Great Western Company are to establish forthwith a through line of new cars roads between the Atlantic cities and Chicago and the Northwest, making the Western connection via Richmond and Dayton, or via Richmond and Urbana, and the Eastern connection via Salamanca. In case the line should be shortened by the completion of the Air Line roads in Ohio and Indiana, the Atlantic and Great Western Company has the right to lay a third rail, to make a direct line from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia, and has also the option of leasing the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad from Chicago to Richmond in perpetuity.

—The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week of February were $70,—, against $—,— for the corresponding period in 1865; decrease $8,494.

—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in February were $90,—, making to date, since the corresponding week in 1865; decrease $821.

—The earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the second week in February were $12,394, against $—,— for the corresponding week in 1865; decrease $1,210.

—A project is under contemplation to build a railroad from the west end of the Air Line Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Indiana Road, to St. Louis. The last Goshen *Times* states what has been done in the matter: The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, which have diverged as far north as Cleveland, are furnishing the shortest and most practicable route from that city west, and through Toledo, Fort Wayne and Indiana, and through Illinois, to intersect again at St. Louis. We understand this enterprising company have in contemplation the construction of a short line branch of the Michigan Southern Road, making it a connecting line between Cleveland and St. Louis, and intersecting the Air Line, which will take a westerly direction through Illinois, which will cause the Air Line to diverge from the present course of the Air Line.

The great "American Desert" at the foot of the Colorado, is supposed to exhibit only a barren waste, while the mountains are presumed to abound in frightful precipices and yawning chasms, and with only here and there a straggling growth of stunted evergreens, rather encanning than relieving the oppressive monotony of the scene. Nothing can be more erroneous. What is called the "American Desert" has been for centuries the pasture ground of millions of buffalo, antelope, and wild horses; as well, indeed, for many years past, the greatest cattle-growing region of the continent. The immense savannas of Texas have their counterparts in the boundless prairies that stretch for early days of the conspiracy against the nation, be arraigned the apostate clergyman as "guilty before God," for the part he had played, and which had desolated the land. "Not satisfied," said he, "with this carnival of blood, you are still hammering away at your end of the string to keep up this agitation, and encourage an situation which is only fitted for the work of destruction, and must operate to widen the gulf you have dug between the people of the North and the people of the South."

"Why," said the clergyman, interrupting the President in his furious denunciation, "you would think from your anathemas that we poor preachers were accursed of God and man, and were shut out from earth and heaven."

"Heaven," repeated Johnson, with derision, "I say reverently that you are not fit for the cloth who persist in this suicidal folly—this great crime against God and humanity—may deem yourselves lucky if you get to h—l."

A GENTLEMAN who was an officer in the United States army during four years of the war to suppress the Southern rebellion, and who has many testimonials from the highest sources as to his character as an officer, a soldier and a man, has just returned to New York city, after a short residence in Ireland, the land of his nativity. He says that he was unable to remain there longer, from the excited state of public feeling, and the constant espionage and annoyance to which he was subjected. The expenses all through were enormous, rendered thrice more uncomfortable since the escape of Stephens, the reputed head of the Fenian organization. Every man who lands in Ireland is watched with the closest attention by the spies of the British Government and suspected of being in communication and sympathy with the Brotherhood. While this gentleman was in one of the principal cities of Ireland, he states that he had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Stephens, who, so far from being in France or America, had never left the Emerald Isle, and was and had been kept concealed in the city mentioned, since the day succeeding the one in which he made his exit from the English prison cell.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Concurrent Resolutions Adopted.

The Admission of Southern Representatives.

Senator Wilson Proposes a New Basis.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Duty and Tax on Iron and Steel.

Condition of Maximilian's Army.

The Emperor's Schemes to Obtain Reinforcements.

Smuggling Goods into Montana.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1866.

Resolution Passed.

The Senate to-day was the scene of a protracted debate on the House concurrent resolution relative to Southern representation, which ended by the passage of the resolution by yeas twenty-nine to nays eighteen. The Republican Senators who voted against it with the Democrats were Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Norton, and Van Winkle. The resolution as it has passed both houses is as follows. Being a concurrent resolution it does not require the signature of the President:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That in order to cause satisfaction upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the excitement which is agitating the minds of people of the several States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until Congress shall have declared said States entitled to such representation.

Senator Cowan spoke for two hours against the resolution in a strong conservative strain, fully indorsing the President and his policy of reconstruction, and urging upon Congress the immediate admission of loyal Southern representatives.

Mr. Wilson spoke an hour against conservatism, declaring that it was the cause of the rebellion, and that Radicalism was progressive, as the experience of the last thirty years had clearly proven.

Senator Fessenden spoke an hour in support of the resolution.

Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, said he had learned to-day that negro suffrage was to be a precedent condition before any Southern State was to be allowed representation in Congress. and he therefore should vote against this resolution.

Mr. Fessenden replied that he knew of no such condition.

Senator Sherman, rising to a personal explanation relative to Reverdy Johnson's speech of yesterday, said that Chief Justice Chase never in his recollection of their Congressional associations. But he still declares that he is opposed to the admission of any man who does not take a truly loyal record, and through General Grant the whole power of the government is

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Items especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and appreciated. Practical mineral, mechanical and agricultural hints, inventions and improvements of every description, briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and strictly reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters connected with the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Publisher, not to the Editor. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

* ONE OF THE REJECTED.

Colonel STOKES is one of the rejected members from the State of Tennessee. He was a member of Congress just prior to the rebellion, he raised a regiment among his constituents, fought gallantly the war through, and was again elected to Congress by his old constituents and companions-in-arms. But for some reason or other, for which no one has yet vouchsafed an explanation, he is deemed unworthy of a seat in Congress, while such men as ROGERS, of New Jersey, are admitted without a question.

If this record of Colonel STOKES is not sufficient, we are permitted to gain some idea of what manner of man he is from the speech he made at a meeting of Union men, in Nashville, on the 22d of February. He said that if acting with, and voting with, and assisting in every way he could the Union men of the country—the Union party of the country—is to be a Radical, then he was a Radical. He had tried these men, "and they did not flinch." "I am their friend," said he, "and they are my friends." "I met them at Washington," continued Col. STOKES, "and they met me cordially. They said to me: 'There is one of the old fellows that served with us in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Thank God we have got the privilege of looking at you and shaking you by the hand, for we know you are a Union man that has never faltered or swerved." The Colonel did not add, however, that notwithstanding all this he was not deemed worthy to reappear in his seat in Congress. Can any sane man give a reason? Col. STOKES spoke at length. He did not regard Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUMNER, and others of their class as "traitors." He thought they were zealous and unwise; but he would be tolerant towards them and all men, except the traitors.

The true Union sentiment of the country feels that Congress is bound to give some better reason than has yet been given for keeping him and others out, while Copperheads and rebel sympathizers are freely admitted. The direct effect can be good nowhere. It is liable to be bad everywhere, especially on the true Union men who elect such men as STOKES and MAYNARD.

THE POSTPONEMENT.

The action of Congress, in postponing for so long a time, or postponing at all, the Constitutional Amendment, took the country by surprise. The importance of the measure as bearing on reconstruction, its origin in the Committee of Fifteen, and its free discussion and favorable prospect in the House, make the postponement, and by a majority of more than three to one, a puzzling act. We were not prepared for the result, although the proposed amendment did not strike us as a particularly happy one.

This action is interpreted by some as an abandonment of the measure altogether. It may be so. We cannot judge, not having ground for more than conjecture. But it does indicate the existence of doubts and uncertainty in Congress as to the higher policy to be pursued. Of the good intentions of Congress, no one entertains a doubt, but it does not appear to have a plan of procedure for the restoration of the country to its true and desirable condition. The laying aside of this proposition may give room and leisure for making some other. With the patriotic sentiments and impulses that exist in Congress, a policy may certainly be chosen, and undoubtedly will be, for healing the breach in the Union and for bringing the subjugated States that were in rebellion back to their proper relations. And as this is the object of the President's policy, Congress seems to be placed under the obligation either to cooperate in this or to supply a better. In either case, the work would go harmoniously forward, by the concurrence of the two departments of the Government. While both are agreed in the object to be arrived at, we hope that the prevalence of good counsel will secure a policy agreeable to both and to the people of the country, for effecting it.

AIMS AND POLICIES.

The object aimed at by the President and by Congress is generally conceded to be the same. The difference between them lies in the method proposed for accomplishing it, that is, in their policies. The President's policy, believed by him to be wise and good, and to be the one that would have been pursued by Mr. LINCOLN had he lived to administer the Government, has been laid before the country in various forms. That of Congress, it it have one, is exhibited mainly in constitutional amendments. These must require a long time to become operative in the matter of reconstruction, while the President is understood to favor a more expeditious process. Loyalty is to be the bond and basis of reconstruction, according to both. But while they are agreed as to what loyalty is, there is a difference of judgment on the question whether it is prevalent enough in the Southern States to make their early restoration to political functions in the Union safe and expedient. While the President is sanguine on this point, Congress entertains grave doubts. Perhaps the safe medium lies between them, that is, prudent delay in view of the late treachery of the South, and prompt recognition and encouragement of loyalty where it presents itself.

THE GREAT NEED.

Serious, dispassionate, honest statesmanship was never more imperatively needed in the United States than it is at the present time. Military ability and bravery have had their era of service in the cause of the country, and nobly have they accomplished their work, wresting the parricidal dagger from the hand that was raised against the life of the nation. The restoration of order and amity, the re-establishment of proper relations between alienated parts of the republic, and the starting of all the civil functions in renewed harmony, after long and hostile interruption, constitute the important work that is now devolved upon the statesmen of the republic. The task is not unattended with difficulty. The best ability, under the auspices of the highest type of patriotic integrity, is demanded for its successful accomplishment.

The statesmanship that the times demand will take large and comprehensive views, embracing the general and enduring interests of the country. It will, while conscious of fallibility itself, be tolerant of unintentional mistakes in others. In the early period of the war, the novelty of the condition rendered the government liable to errors, even when the intentions were most pure. The first two years of war were little more than a probationary period. But the fruitage of that probation was experience and improvement in skill, which eventually secured the victory. The present attitude of our national affairs is not less novel. As a nation we have had as little experience in reconstructing the government as four years ago we had in defending it against formidable and treacherous insurrection. This inexperience may lead to mistakes. Perhaps it has done so already. Knowledge derived from the discovery of past errors, is in an honest mind the most practical and effective kind of knowledge. It not only insures the correction of errors, but also arouses vigilance to guard against their repetition in other forms. And it further makes men tolerant and forbearing with the mistakes of associate workers. Statesmanship, such as our country demands at the present time, has incitement enough, without the aid of passion, in the magnitude of interests at stake. Reason and conscience are the powers to both stimulate and control action in these critical times. Mercenary considerations, mere party motives, and personal aims are as much out of place and infix as deserved an odium on a statesman now, as they would have done on an officer in the conduct of the war.

We have great confidence in the statesmanship that is brought to bear on the new phase of our national troubles, now occupying the attention of the Government. If there is a weakness apparent in it, it is in our judgment, impatience, in one quarter and another, under the mistakes and delays which have occurred, and which, from the nature and novelty of the case, could scarcely have been avoided. Patience, deliberation and the utmost caution, it seems to us, are essential to the statesmanship of this critical time, and that, not only in view of the important interests, political and financial, that are involved, but also in view of what may be deemed indecent haste of late rebels to pass from the battle-field to the legislative halls. As we have always raised our voice for a safe, honorable and lasting peace, when war was raging, so now we want a safe, honorable and lasting restoration of the government on the basis that the issue of the war laid. And we trust our statesmen in all the departments of the government will exercise at least as much and as commendable a patience, forbearance and persistance in securing such a restoration as they did in conquering such a peace.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

Why the House so suddenly and unexpectedly postponed, otherwise defeated—the Civil Rights Amendment, of so much importance, remains unexplained. In a matter so vital, there should be no delay. The influence of the Executive, the fear of a veto cannot be urged. The President has nothing to do with it. It belongs to Congress exclusively, and the sudden movement serves to strengthen the impression that what is needed in Congress just now, is stability of purpose tempered by moderation, and a higher order of statesmanship. How can the cry be raised about persons in the South being deprived of personal rights, when Congress takes three months to mature a personal liberty measure, only to be postponed for six weeks, if not totally killed. If the measure is not right, the fact is a sorry commentary on the wisdom of the majority in Congress. If it is right, then there should be no postponement; the sooner it is put through the better. For our part, we believe that there should be something done, and without delay, to make sure that men in the South are not oppressed with unrighteous laws—that Congress has a duty to perform in supplying the vacuum created by the destruction of the slave code. And this, we suppose, the postponed amendment proposed to clear the way for doing. The question is—wherefore the sudden postponement?

DON'T WANT TREE PRESIDENT.

The New York *World* has had a revelation. Its eyes have been opened. It perceives something. It don't want any coalition with the President. We quote from an editorial on the subject:

"We not only do not wish, but earnestly deprecate any alliance or coalition between the President and the Democratic party. It would misbecom the dignity of a President elected by one party to place in the cabinet or be constrained to differ from the party that elected him, it is consistent with decorum for him to have partisanship, and I know him well enough the good sense of the country; and in such a case all men should support him without regard to party considerations."

The Democrats have had such bad luck in trying to obtain possession of President JOHNSON, that the *World* evidently has no faith now. Hence the warning to stand aloof.

THE BACK SEATS.—Governor BROWNLOW and President JOHNSON understand the Southern and rebel character as well as any men in the country. Both have had practical enough experiences among their rebel neighbors. They agree, however, in the belief that the Tennessee delegates are mainly loyal and should be admitted to Congress. Of the rest, Governor BROWNLOW has a very humble opinion as to their loyalty, and hopes they will not be admitted, believing that they propose, and indeed it has been lately avowed in a Virginia paper, to carry on the war in the Union and accomplish the purposes of the rebellion by political means. Mr. BROWNLOW is opposed to granting them this opportunity, and refers to President JOHNSON as expressing the same views in the significant expression, "Let them occupy the back seats for a few years." From the temper and disposition they have lately exhibited, that position might be very suitable for them, till they indicate a more loyal and peaceable character.

TENNESSEE.—We hope that the effort to make an exception of Tennessee and readmit her to representation very soon, will succeed. One and one or two others of the present delegation may be unmistakably loyal; but if the State is to be represented at all, most of them will have to be re-elected. The returned rebels now have control of Tennessee as they have in Kentucky; and Frank BLAIR will soon be on hand to "elect" rebel delegation to Congress. Remember what Tennessee Unionists have performed when they are but 20,000 against 90,000 rebels.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

To say the least, there is great novelty in this argument. Plain people will be apt to hold that if Mr. MAYNARD and his associates are true and loyal men, they should be admitted, and that if their successors should happen to be untrue and disloyal, they should and probably would be rejected. It is difficult to perceive how the admission of good men can in any manner result in the admission of bad men, should they present themselves. Let loyal men and rebels be treated as they deserve to be treated, whenever and wherever they present themselves. If there is nothing to be offered more logical or convincing than the objections of the *Gazette*, few men, who permit themselves to reason at all, will be able to see any good reason for not admitting Mr. MAYNARD and his loyal associates.

THE GROWING SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON.—The intelligent and reliable correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, writing from Washinton says: "There is more calmness to-day than any day since the veto message was sent in, and if nothing is done to add fuel to the fire it will die out ere long. The more calm and moderate men are rising to the surface. GRIMES, SHERMAN and WILSON in the Senate, and BANKS, GARFIELD and BLAINE (I give these names merely by way of examples) in the House, are to-day having more influence than the extremists like CHANDLER and SUMNER in the Senate, or STEVENS and WILSON, of Iowa, in the House." The same writer speaks of the effects which will follow the speech of Senator SHERMAN, and that the more men reflect the more they perceive now that had there been less violence elsewhere, there would have been less at the White House. Whether the breach thus occasioned can be repaired is the question that suggests work for prudent men in and out of Congress.

NEW YORK ON THE SITUATION.—Speaker TREMAINE, in the Assembly of New York on Wednesday last, on behalf of the Union members, offered a series of resolutions. The first declares that Congress has the right to determine on what evidence and the conditions on which the States lately in rebellion shall be recived; the second declares the freedmen should be protected in the spirit in which their freedom was obtained, and the third is as follows:

Resolved, That the faith of the nation, and especially that of the Union Party, is solemnly pledged to the freedmen of the South that their freedom shall be secured and maintained by the national authority wherever that shall be requisite, and by such legislation as may be necessary and proper to accomplish that object.

Resolved, That recognizing in President Johnson a citizen and statesman of large patriotic and practical conduct during the civil war endeared him to the loyal people of the country, and relying in the Union majority in Congress a body of able and faithful defenders of constitutional liberty, as well as in the patriotism of the wishes of their constituents, the hope is ardently entertained by this Assembly that by mutual forbearance and harmonious deliberations, the existing differences between the President and Congress may be harmonized, and the unfortunate labors and wisdom, the great work of restoring the American Union may be happily accomplished.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT RUMOR."—Under this title the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following:

"There is a most important rumor afloat this afternoon to the effect that Thaddeus has buried the hatchet, and in future will work more in harmony with the President. His first act of repentance was to forward to the President a letter soliciting the appointment of Postmaster in Pennsylvania for a friend, whom he (Stevens) indorsed in full, and which the President received in his usual gracious manner, granting the favor asked for within an hour afterwards.

Without attaching too much importance to the above, we will remark that the country would rejoice to be assured of its correctness. The public mind is fast coming to hold it to be the duty of the different departments of the Government, and of the men in them, to harmonize in adjusting questions growing out of a terrible struggle which was brought to a glorious termination through harmony equaled only by the ability brought into action.

SOUND ADVICE.—The New York *Commercia Advertiser* hopes that harmony will prevail at Washington, adding that "moderation and patience, always conservative virtues, were never more sorely needed than now, and he is an unwise counsellor who would hurry the people into forgetfulness of them."

American Iron and Steel Association.

Large Number of Delegates Present.

AN INTERESTING REPORT READ.

RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, &c.

A Convention of representatives of the American Iron and Steel Association assembled in Washington City on Wednesday, February 28th. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts—altogether composing a large body of able, practical and influential gentlemen. The Convention was called to order by E. B. Ward, Esq., President, of Detroit, Michigan, who addressed the Convention, the object for which they had assembled, viz: For the purpose of impressing the representatives in Congress with the idea, so patent in all truly prosperous countries, that the legislation of a nation should be so framed as to protect and protect the best interests of its own citizens and friends against the adverse acts of legislation, or of the capital of other nations.

The following report of the Secretary of the Association was read and unanimously adopted:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In reviewing the condition of any of the great manufacturing industries of the country, it is always more agreeable to report a continuance of prosperity, and a regular onward march. Unfortunately, however, in respect to the industry which we represent, we have but little to say that is satisfactory, and regret to have to acknowledge a great state of depression in the business of manufacturing iron and steel.

In collecting the statistics of the iron and steel trade of the country for the year 1865, a duty toward which much of the time and attention of your Secretary has been directed since the last meeting of the association in Philadelphia, a correspondence has been maintained with members of the trade in all parts of the country. This correspondence has elicited expressions of opinion, which, coming as they do from persons representing every branch of the business and from every section of the country, are entitled to thoughtful and earnest consideration. They set forth, at length, the difficulties under which they are laboring and the only conditions upon which their works can be kept in operation, fully sustaining the views expressed by Vice President Samuel J. Reeves to the late meeting of the Association. In discussing the conditions and future prospects of the trade upon that occasion, he remarked:

"The question arises, and should elicit the serious consideration of this meeting, whether manufactured iron can be afforded at lower than the present ruling rates? If not, then the American mills must either cease work or lower the wages of their employees. The margin of diminishing, however, is very small. It comes then to this, that wages must be reduced below the living rate of sustaining a good class of workmen, or the business of supplying the American market with rails and bar iron must be yielded to foreigners. There is one way by which this disastrous result may be avoided, and that by increasing the duty on imported iron by act of Congress. Our only security under high taxation was high cost of living. Therefore, in the expectation of procuring an alteration of the tariff laws, and perhaps, some abatement of the internal revenue tax upon iron."

In speaking of a return to specie payment, he remarked:

"This involves the necessity of increasing the duties on imported manufactures, a reduction of the internal revenue tax on iron and steel, or the cessation of our business and the dispersion of our workingmen."

These are the views entertained by the trade throughout the country, as expressed in nearly three hundred communications from persons representing many millions of dollars and supporting thousands of families.

The statistics of the trade for 1865 will show a material decrease in the production of iron compared with the returns of 1864. For several months during the past year a majority of the rolling mills, forges, and furnaces, altogether or in part, were closed. This condition of temporary demand for iron, which resulted in a revival of the trade toward the close of the year, and many works resumed operations; owing, however, to the great cost of production, caused by the high price of labor and the increased duties, the products could not be sold at remunerative prices in a market regulated by a foreign supply. As a consequence, a large number of rolling mills in Pittsburgh and vicinity have ceased operation since the beginning of the present year. The proprietors of many establishments which have been standing idle since last summer express satisfaction that they were not tempted into starting their fires by the delusive promises of a remunerative trade held out last autumn.

Your secretary will now proceed to examine the effects of these adverse influences upon the production of our iron and steel works during the past year.

The returns of the anthracite furnaces of the United States for 1865 show a marked decrease in products, compared with the results of their operations during the previous year. In the thirty furnaces in the Lehigh group, twenty-two are in blast, and the total for the production of this region amounted to 177,438 tons, being 31,665 tons less than in 1864. Two of the establishments in this group exhibit a falling off of 20,000 tons in their united production. During the severe depression in the trade last summer eighteen of these furnaces were blown out. Some of them resumed operation later in the year, but the capacity of the region is still far in advance of its present production.

In the Schuylkill group there are twenty-four furnaces, of which eighteen are in blast. In 1865 this region produced 78,675 tons of pig metal, a decrease of 34,131 tons, compared with that of the previous year. The present capacity of these furnaces is 142,150 tons.

Of the thirty-two furnaces in the Lower Susquehanna group, nineteen are now in blast. In 1864 this district produced 118,615 tons, and in 1865, 73,031 tons, a decrease of 45,584 tons. The region is capable of producing 170,800 tons.

Of the twenty-nine furnaces of the Upper Susquehanna region, fourteen are in blast. In 1865 these furnaces made 68,814 tons of metal, a decrease compared with 1864 of 38,150 tons.

In the Eastern group we have a still greater falling off to record. Most of these furnaces blew out in the spring of 1865, owing to the depression of business. Later in the year, when trade assumed a more cheerful aspect, the impossibility of getting coal sufficiently cheap to render the manufacture of iron remunerative, compelled them to remain idle during the remainder of the year. Not a furnace in this group produced during the year 1865, 81,615 tons being the production in 1864. The capacity of this region is over 200,000 tons per annum.

Of the thirty-one furnaces comprising this group, only fifteen are now in operation.

A comparison between the past two years shows the following result:

Total production of anthracite iron in the United States made in 1865	634,018 tons.
Total production in 1865	479,558 tons.
Decrease in 1865	204,460 tons.

Or about thirty per cent. less than was made in 1865.

The production of the raw bituminous coal and coke furnaces of the country exhibits also a marked decrease when compared with that of the previous year, as the following statements will show:

Raw bituminous coal and coke pig-iron made in

	1864.	1865.	Decrease in 1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In Pennsylvania	123,120	119,080	4,440
In Ohio	78,124	63,315	19,809
			Increase in 1865.
In West Virginia	3 882	4,400	909
In Maryland	1 727	2,012	285
Total of raw coal and coke pig iron made	202,171	179,607	
Decrease in 1865	22,564 tons.		

This decrease, as will be seen, is principally in the production of the Ohio furnaces, which exhibit a falling off of nearly 20,000 tons. The production of 1865 was the work of fifty-one furnaces, many of which were blown in but for a short time, and few, if any, were worked full time.

The following is a statement of the production of charcoal pig-iron in the country in 1865, and a comparison with that of 1864, by which it will be seen there has been a slight increase during the past year:

States in which Furnaces produced.	Production in 1864.	Production in 1865.
New England	23,750	27,500
New York	26,311	29,445
New Jersey	2,131	2,946
Eastern Pennsylvania	62,500	60,746
Western Pennsylvania	9,862	7,722
Maryland	10,000	10,447
Ohio	70,080	71,940
Kentucky	11,942	9,237
Michigan	19,946	23,724
Missouri	14,511	14,511
Wisconsin	1,927	2,262
Total	244,091	262,390
Increase in 1865		8,299

The total production of pig iron in the United States, as shown in the foregoing statements, is as follows:

Anthracite	479,558 tons.
Raw bituminous coal and coke	179,607 "
Charcoal	262,390 "
Total	910,555 "

The iron trade of the Lake Superior region exhibits, in the shipment of ores, the effects of the depression that resulted upon the trade during the past year. In 1865 there were shipped by the several companies, including the shipments to Escanaba, 178,726 tons of ore; being about 70,000 tons less than were shipped from the region in 1864.

The following statement exhibits the production of pig-irons and bloomaries throughout the country in 1865. Our information is not sufficiently full to enable us to separate the amount of blooms, bars, and other forgings made directly from the ore and that annually made from pig and scrap iron. The total is as follows:

New York	19,717 tons.
Pennsylvania	32,528 "
Other States	7,372 "
Total	59,617 "

Our returns for previous years are as yet too imperfect to enable us to draw a comparison with proper accuracy. It is believed, however, that the above statement exhibits a material falling off as compared to the production of 1864.

The product of the rolling mills of the country in 1865 are as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
New England	62,862	Missouri	20,196
New York	102,177	Michigan	8,784
New Jersey	41,014	Illinois	32,139
Pennsylvania	438,426	Indiana	15,745
Delaware	4,331		
Maryland	21,633	Total in 1865	831,940
West Virginia	19,721	Total in 1864	852,768
Ohio	64,800		
Kentucky	14,551	Decrease in '65	19,329
Tennessee	6,222		

Of the total product in 1865, 352,017 tons are rails, as follows:

	Tons.
Massachusetts, two mills	30,000
New York, five mills	52,410
New Jersey, one mill	7,500
Pennsylvania, seven mills	163,891
Maryland, two mills	5,500
West Virginia, two mills	9,000
Ohio, three mills	22,048
Kentucky, two mills	7,200
Indiana, one mill	15,745
Illinois, three mills	22,139
Michigan, one mill	8,784
Tennessee, one mill	6,222
Total of rails, new and rerolled	353,017

These mills have a capacity of 700,000 tons of rails per annum, and should double their present production.

The following is the production of the steel works of the country, during the year 1865:

	Tons.
Massachusetts	1,629
Connecticut	1,000
New York	1,994
New Jersey	2,038
Pennsylvania	10,841
Michigan	209
Total of all kinds	17,861

The steel manufacture being comparatively a new business in this country, has felt the injurious effects of foreign competition and increased home taxation very sensitively. Therefore, establishments in the city of New York have recently suspended business, while few of our works are producing more than half their capacity. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, nearly 10,000 tons of steel were imported, or about two-thirds as much as the total production of the country last year. Since then the importation has increased, and we are assured by those who are cognizant of the fact, that orders for at least 16,000 tons of steel have gone abroad during the last three months. It is not surprising, therefore, that English makers are calculating upon doing a heavy trade with this country in steel during the present year.

Efforts have been made to ascertain the number of persons supported by our works in the manufacture of the various kinds of iron and steel enumerated. Full reports as yet have not been received from all. We believe, however, that we are not overestimating the number, including those directly engaged in providing fuel for the works, at from 150,000 to 500,000 persons.

The following is an estimate in detail of the internal revenue derived from the manufacture of iron and steel during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

IRON.	Duty per ton.	Revenue.
Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs, or loops, but not beyond bars	$3 00	$457,632 35
Iron band, hoop and sheets not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge	3 60	220,179 60
Iron band, hoop, and sheet thinner than No. 18 wire gauge	6 00	16,983 11
Iron bars, rods, &c., made from iron, pig, which a duty of $3 per ton has been paid	2 40	30,474 65
Iron blooms, slabs, or loops when made in forges or bloomaries directly from the ore	3 60	83,156 55
Iron castings used for bridges or other permanent structures	3 60	89,743 25
Iron castings not otherwise provided for exceeding 10 pounds in weight	3 60	708,458 34
Iron, cut nails and spikes	6 00	328,940 52
Iron, pig	2 00	1,135,226 47
Iron, plate, not less than ¼ inch thick	2 40	291,056 15
Iron, plate, less than ¼ inch thick	2 60	120,871 78
Iron, railroad	2 00	29,420 25
Iron, railroad, rerolled	2 00	284,783 48
Iron rivets exceeding ¾ inch in diameter, nuts and washers not less than two ounces each in weight, and bolts exceeding 5-16 inch in diameter	2 60	276,284 47
Iron rivets, nuts, &c., made from iron on which a duty of not less than $3 per ton has been paid, in addition	6 00	33,650 66
Iron stoves and hollow ware	3 00	211,843 65
Iron advanced beyond blooms, &c., the duty to which it was liable in the form of pigs, bloom, &c., not having been in addition	3 60	215,375 82
Iron, wrought railroad chairs, railroad, bolt and ship spikes, and other made of wrought-iron	5 00	5,604 42
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.	3,723,310 24
Total revenue from iron		$8,494,983 99

STEEL.		
Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, of wire, not less than ¼ inch thick, and not over 11 cents per pound in value	$6 00	$4,340 08
Steel in ingots, bars, &c., over 11 cents per pound in value	12 00	12,766 92
Steel in ingots, bars, &c., over 11 cents per pound in value	15 00	156,266 70
Steel rolled or sheets, rod or wire, made of steel on which duty has been paid	5 per ct	678 86
Steel manufactures not otherwise provided for	6 per ct	549,707 14
Total revenue from steel		723,819 98
Total revenue from iron and steel		9,218,803 63

The following statement exhibits the quantity of iron and steel of various kinds imported into the country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

IRON.	Quantities.	Value.
Iron, pig	tons. 44,601	$624,007
Bar iron in flats, less than 1 inch, and more than 4 inches wide, &c	tons. 5,826	413,470
Bar iron in flats, not less than 1 inch, and not more than six inches wide, &c	tons. 1,696	1,760,997
Railroad iron	tons. 74,702	2,805,618
Boiler and other plates	lbs. 515,347	41,228
Sheet iron, common	lbs. 7,776,035	209,008
Do do, smooth and polished	lbs. 1,214,991	162,185
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	lbs. 7,324,940	188,940
Horse shoes	lbs. 3,466,588	210,264
Anchors, and parts of	lbs. 50,570	10,985
Anvils, cables, and cable chains	lbs. 6,066 954	396,483
Hammers, sledges, axes, and other wrought	lbs. 40,885	2,728
Vises, clamps, and screw plates	lbs. 3,746,334	177,677
Wrought iron railroad chairs, and nuts and washers, punched	lbs. 34,324	1,958
Wrought horse shoe nails	lbs. 84,513	13,653
Old scrap iron	tons. 14,315	296,736
Total of iron in tons of 2,240 lbs	102,457	$7,180,840

STEEL.		
In ingots, bars, sheet and wire, valued at 7 cents ₱ lb or less	lbs. 11,997,547	$562,075
Do. value 7 cents ₱ lb and not over 11 cents	lbs. 7,545 012	730,627
Do. value over 11 cents ₱ lb	lbs. 858,134	107,164
Street wire	lbs. 140,000	27,563
Files, rasps and floats	lbs. 1,027,158	311,781
Total of steel, tons of 2,240 lbs	9,576	1,773,788
Total of iron and steel imported	202,033	8,959,623

It may not be improper in this connection to take a brief review of the iron trade abroad. In England it would appear that business throughout the year has been unsatisfactory to the trade. During January, 1865, the demand for iron was quiet, and but few works were fully employed. In February, March and April, business was somewhat embarrassed, particularly in North and South Staffordshire, by strikes among puddlers, which ceased towards the end of May. In the beginning of June the demand was steady, but toward the close of this month the failures in the East India trade, creating a general distrust, kept orders back, while the American demand was light. In August the trade began to improve, orders arriving by every mail. In September the demand was fully equal with orders, some being full for a month in advance. In some of the works there were orders coming in from America of something like the character they were prior to the war. Toward the close of the year the demand was quiet and steady, the works were in fair operation, orders from the United States continuing to arrive by every mail.

Since the beginning of the present year business has been exceedingly satisfactory. Reports from all iron districts in England represent the greatest activity in the trade. Advices to the effect that foreign makers are highly inspire confidence in the future, notwithstanding the many expressions of fear that the present Congress of the United States may legislate unfavorably to British interests here. "If," says a writer from South Staffordshire to the editor of the *Mining Journal*, "Mr. Bright's recent letter to the free traders of America have the effect of opening two or three millions sterling to the iron interests, we may expect a great demand for iron from the States this year." In the neighborhood of Cradley the iron and steel manufactures continue busy, and for heavy goods there is an increase for home and foreign consumption. The armor plate mills are busy with Government orders. Rails are in great demand for the East India roads. In South Wales the furnaces and mills are in active operation.

The Scotch iron trade in 1865 manifested a healthy progress. The production of pig iron amounted to 1,054,000 tons, of which 531,500 tons were consumed in local foundries and malleable iron-works. At the close of the year 109 furnaces in Scotland 165 furnaces, 136 of which were in blast. The fluctuations in prices during the year ranged from 39s to 66s 6d, giving an average of 54s 9d per ton. Since the beginning of the present year prices have rapidly advanced, owing to the heavy purchases of speculators, principally from Liverpool, in anticipation of high rates of freight throughout the year. Toward the close of last month 69s 3d per ton was obtained; since then prices have slightly receded. The makers of manufactured iron complain of the profitless nature of their business with pig iron at its present price.

In France the production and manufacture of iron is assuming an important position among her industrial pursuits. Large and rich deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered on her eastern frontier, and their exportation in this form will become considerable. In 1865 there were produced, as well of pig as of refining, as of second fusion casting pig, 227,200 tons of cast iron, 180,800 tons of wrought iron, and 84,800 tons of steel, making a total of 492,800 tons pig metal. In comparing the results of last year with those of 1859, it will be seen that in five years the total production of charcoal and anthracite pig has fallen from 1,000,000 to 221,200 tons, while on the other hand the make of pig metal with coal alone or mixed with charcoal has risen from 361,500 tons to 937,100 tons; it follows that, comparing 1860 with 1865, there is an increase of pig produced in the latter year of 272,100 tons. The iron works of the country are well employed, having large orders for rails, castings for bridges, and armor-plates for shipping.

Since the last meeting of the Association in Philadelphia nineteen contributing and five honorary members have been added to our rolls. The names of the latter are Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Hon. F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia; Hon. Stephen Miller, of Minnesota; Hon. Addison C. Gibbs, of Oregon. We have now 227 contributing and 25 honorary members.

Our finances are in a satisfactory condition. Since the beginning of the year $6,500 in bonds have been received, being assessments upon the production of our works during last year.

Before closing this report your secretary feels it a duty to acknowledge his obligations not only to the members of the association, but to the many gentlemen in all parts of the country, representing every branch of the trade, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they have furnished the facts which have been hastily condensed and embodied in this report. In answer to communications addressed to the proprietors of each of our furnaces, mills, forges and bloomeries, requesting information concerning the result of the operations of their works during the past year, over a thousand letters have been received, all of which are characterized by courtesy and a cheerful acquiescence to our request. The value of correct statistics in determining the exact condition and the peculiar particular interest which you represent, but of every native industry, must be evident to all. They furnish the means by which we can readily perceive the beneficial result of a wise national policy, which seems to foster the various interests, and the injurious effects of an opposite policy which seeks their overthrow.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MCALLISTER,
Secretary pro tem.

NOTE.—In a few cases returns were not made, and therefore estimates made of the products of some works, which will be found nearly correct.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Iron and Steel Association has been formed, not in the interest of capitalists and employers, but in the interest of the whole country; that we believe in the harmony of interests between capital and labor; that they prosper only together, and together must suffer and their destinies cannot be and should not be dissevered; that we believe that labor will command its just reward, and that employers will be enabled to take care of the country.

Resolved, That the efforts of the workmen to reduce the living rate of sustaining a good class of workmen, or the business of supplying the American market with rails and bar iron must be yielded to foreigners. There is one way by which this disastrous result may be avoided, and that by increasing the duty on imported iron by act of Congress. Our only security under high taxation was high cost of living. Therefore, in the expectation of procuring an alteration of the tariff laws, and perhaps, some abatement of the internal revenue tax upon iron.

Resolved, That we deem it not surprising, that the vacuum created by the destruction of the slave code. And this, we suppose, the postponed amendment proposed to clear the way for doing. The question is—wherefore the sudden postponement?

Resolved, That the fact and the amount of the internal revenue tax on iron and steel, or the cessation of our business and the dispersion of our workingmen.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Hon. F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia; Hon. Stephen Miller, of Minnesota; Hon. Addison C. Gibbs, of Oregon. We have now 227 contributing and 25 honorary members

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS,

Delivered by HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the Vestry of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

FERVENCY OF RELIGIOUS FEELING.

By some, fervency of religious feeling is looked upon with disallowance, because, as they have seen it among ignorant people and superexcitable persons, it has led to exhibitions of weakness and to exhibitions of folly; because it sometimes manifests itself in modes that are offensive to cultivated tastes, and because it is supposed to be a kind of straining after hyperexperiences, which are not fairly within the reach of common-sense piety. Therefore, we hear a great many persons saying that a moderate low-toned state of practical fidelity is far better than a fervent state of feeling. As between an experience of violent actions and reactions of high feeling, with its corresponding indifference, and inexperience that is low-toned, but consistent and even all the time, there can be no question as to where the choice should be. There can be no doubt but that it is more favorable to piety, and to all that we seek in glorifying God by our example, to have a steady uniform, decorous Christian experience.

The question, then, which I propose to consider, is not at all whether an irregular experience, characterized by great heights and great depressions, is better than an experience that is uniform and consistent, and characterized by neither; but, in the case of a person may live consistently and uniformly, either at a low level of feeling or at a high level of feeling, I vote for the latter. Not, however, for the reason that is usually given, and perhaps usually felt—namely, that it is the happier way. It undoubtedly is the happier way; but the man that is constantly making his own happiness the object in view, whether that happiness be of the lower kind or of the higher kind, cannot be noble. It is not noble to seek happiness even in Christian things. For happiness is not the highest motive, by a great deal.

The reason that I prefer this higher tone of feeling, uniformly maintained, is, first, that it brings a person more easily and continuously into sympathy with God. The great point at which we are accustomed to say that our faith is faint and feeble is the point where the mind gains a realization of the divine nature; and no man has a sense of God present with him upon a dull nerve, upon a low-toned or moderate state of feeling. Without going into the philosophy of the subject, it is enough to state the fact that, whenever we come into a consciousness of the presence of God, so that anything in us responds, whether it be hope, or fear, or love, or conscience, we are always in a state of exaltation. This takes place only when the nerve and the brain are awakened, and when the feelings are full, and quick, and high, and strong. The revelation of God to the soul is always through the medium of fervent feeling, and never through the medium of low and moderate feeling, no matter how consistent that low and moderate feeling may be.

The next reason which I urge for fervency of religious feeling is, that it is the healthiest. A great many persons think that high feeling will cat one up. It will if it is anxiety. It will if it is fear. There is nothing so corrosive as fear and anxiety is fear, in its lower forms of application and development. A high feeling of passion is injurious to the whole system of well-being, but one of the subtle and intricate evidence of the truth of religion is the fact that high feeling in the moral sentiments, so far from exhausting, is nourishing. I believe that no other person can have such health of body and soul as they may have who are accustomed to high, fervent, sweet, religious feelings.

Now, let a church be inflamed, and let the preaching and the education which are brought to bear upon them be such as to stir them up to a sense of the peril of men under the law, and to a sense of their responsibility in relation to those that are around and about them, and they will possess great power for a time; but they will wear out very quick. It is not in human nature for even the best men to continue being long under the influence of an acute conscience. They cannot bear it a great while. A reaction will certainly come if it is continued beyond a given point.

But let a church, on the other hand, be brought with a fervent love of God, with an overflowing joy in the Holy Ghost, with faith which brings near the tranquilities of eternal rest, and that church will have food, not for forty days only, but for forty years. I do not think that the moral sentiments react and wear men out, except in their astronomical forms. You may have an average level of feeling many, many degrees higher than your ordinary level of feeling, where the feelings are of the higher classes of Christian feelings, and not only not be worn out but be made healthier.

You may smile; but I believe that fervency of religious feeling indicates the body. I believe that the brain administers the best nourishment that anybody can take. When it is rightly employed, it controls bone and muscle, and corrects morbid tendencies in the physical constitution. And I believe that a person who lives in fervid experiences of high and noble sentiments has health, not only of soul but of body.

One thing more. It is from this state of mind—the state of mind to which the apostle referred when he exhorted men to be "fervent in spirit"—that care and trouble rebound.

If you heat a stove just moderately, and sprinkle water upon it, every drop consumes with hissing and dancing all over it; and there is a vast amount of spluttering before it is evaporated. But carry that stove up to an intense heat, and then sprinkle water upon it, and instantly there is an explosion of the drops, and they are gone. There is something in the heat that changes them into vapor speedily. They cannot remain on the stove an instant.

Now, take a person who is in a low religious state, and his mind is just in the condition to be affected by care and trouble. Disturbances, coming upon him, are not readily dissipated. They dance and fizz on his feelings, but they do not evaporate. Little things become great things to him. Small burdens get to be vast burdens. Slight annoyances are intolerable. And he doubts whether there is any such thing as religion, and whether there are any christians in the world, and begins to suspect that all men are a pack of insincere, wicked beings, going together down to hell.

But oftentimes, this low state of feeling in which a man is highly susceptible to the troubles and cares, and in which doubt predominates, is followed by the opposite state, some circumstances occurring on the mind in such a way as to raise its tone, and so clothing it with the power of easily vanquishing those cares and those troubles.

Why, you know how it is, when, on a summer's day you are languishing and are in a perspiration, and your patience is at a low ebb, and you are called to travel in a rail-car. They will have the window open the wrong way, and it is in come the cinders and smoke, and in come the dust; and there is such a noise! and people crowd you so! Was there ever anything so inconvenient as traveling, under such circumstances? You have nothing to do but surrender yourself up, and think of these things in their selfish form—in their relation to your own pleasure and comfort.

But, let a person who is inspired by some good tidings, or who is on the way home, and who is running over with joy, be by your side in that car. He has to put up with the cinders and smoke, and dust, and noise, as well as you; and yet he is full of happiness. He is not affected by these things. He does not realize that they are inconveniences.

Now, what is the difference between you and that person, but the superior fact he has, in his joyful state of mind, to throw off annoyances, and your inability, in a depressed state of mind, to throw them off? You know very well that at certain critical periods, when your mind is excited by great feelings, those little things which ordinarily would irritate you have no dominion over you. The soul, when it gathers its strength, and feels its own majesty, rises above the trifling accidents of life, and rides triumphantly over them, as an ark over a flood.

Moreover, in this higher state of mind, there is luminousness. In other words, it is the state of mind in which you fulfil, unconsciously, the command, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." What you do thoughtlessly, and what you do unconsciously, become sympathetic among those that are around you.

Blessed are they that know how to have fervor—that is, burning—in spirit.

LOVE TO ENEMIES.

Q.—Will you please to bring your idea of the meaning of the New Testament command, "Love your enemies?"

While yet we were enemies, Christ died for us. Did you ever attempt to imagine what must have been the state of mind that God was in when He looked upon those who were not repentant, that were His enemies still, and that were as ungrant as to reject His life long services, as to cause His passion, and as to work out His death? Did you ever attempt to imagine what must have been that state of mind by which, after having toiled for them, and borne with them, and taught them, He could in the act of dying pray for them, saying, "They know not what they do?" Do you get any idea of what the divine feeling is toward a wicked, hating and hateful being, which manifests itself in dying for him as the means of his restoration? The question, I suppose, really troubles one brother, is whether we can love and forgive a man that has done us wrong. No one doubts that we can forgive and love a man that, having done us wrong, repent of that wrong. A person who is a thousandth part of a Christian can do that. But the question is, Does the spirit of Christ and that is the rule of Christian duty) rise higher than that?

In the first place, it does not follow, because you have a benevolent and forgiving spirit, that you approve a man's course in doing wrong. Forgiveness does not imply that you approve the moral attitude of the man you forgive. For instance, often, in the streets, as I go down the hill on my way to the Ferry, I pass a throng of little ragged, dirty urchins; and impudent, wretches they are, many of them; and, although in the main, they are respectful to me, yet once in a while they blackguard me. I walk along, forthinking of something else, and all at once I find myself hawed out at by these children—many of whom were not born here! It touches nature a little bit at the instant; but the moment I have time to think I laugh at myself, and say, "Those children—how little they know! They are just reflecting the prejudices of their parents. And how much less in their thought is what they say than in my pride." And my feeling toward them is, My dear little rascals, if I had you in my power, I would jerk you out of this, and put you to school, and have you going in the right direction!" It is a perfectly benevolent state of mind that I am in. I do not like or approve their conduct; nor do I consider the attitude of their minds lovely; but compassionate them.

Now, if you know how to distinguish between a man and his disease, you know how to distinguish between a mind and moral forces. You are conscious that you can love a man that is diseased physically; and you ought to be able to love a man that is morally diseased. And if he says that I will forgive a man when he repents, and not before, I do not know what to do with the example of Christ. He did not wait till I repented. He did not wait till I was good. I should not have been good had it not been for His forerunning grace. It was Christ that waked me up and made me sensitive to that which was wrong. It was Christ's influence on my mind that brought my consciousness to feel how hateful my life was toward him. And when I began to feel that I had passed from death to life, I was distinctly conscious that I came to it by the forerunning grace of the Lord Jesus. And as saved me while I was an enemy, proud, and selfish, and unlovely. And that always comes back to me as a rule of duty. And when I see men that are doing things that are wrong and wicked, wickedness and wrong are hateful to me; but there is the feeling of benignity, compassion, tenderness for them. And I am sure that it is Christ's spirit. And I am sure of another thing—that you will not be half as likely to err on that side as on the other.

Q.—Suppose your son had been killed during the late struggle, and suppose a man should come to you and say, "I was on the other side during the war, and my sympathy was with the South, and I indulged myself in sending over a few markets, a little powder, and a few bullets to be used in the Southern army, and it so happened, to my certain knowledge, that one of those bullets went the means of the death of your son. Could you love that man?

A. If I saw a man that had slain my son, I believe I could forgive him and love him. I could love him, not in the sense of affinity of qualities, not in the ground of personal attractiveness, but in the sense in which God loves wicked men, with compassion, with sorrow, with pity, and with a great willingness to bear and forbear with, and work for him. Let me read a passage that will explain what I mean:

"Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

"Can we love those men who put our charity and silence to the proof, and showed themselves to be one that even Jeff. Davis, by deliberately rejoicing during the war, over the victories of the South, in which were slain thousands and thousands of our young men that went forth and laid down their lives on the altar of our country?

If you mean to ask us whether we can love them as a man loves his wife, or his children, I reply that we are not called to do that; but if you mean to ask whether we can love them in the sense of cherishing a spirit of benevolence toward them, I say, Yes, unquestionably we can; and we ought to maintain toward the worst men a love that will enable us to forbear with them, and pity them, and pray for them, and do them good.

Q.—Are not such passages of the New Testament as that which you just read, generally meant to apply to cases where the religion of Jesus Christ comes in conflict with the prevailing religion, and not to ordinary circumstances of life?

I do not recognize any religion that does not have to do with the ordinary circumstances of life; and I believe that this passage takes in heathenism, Judaism, and human nature. The language could not be stronger. You are to love your enemies. There is the word.

Q.—Christ did not speak so when he called the Pharisees "hypocrites," did he?

No; because he was bringing up the side of justice. A judge, when sitting in court, cannot love the culprit whom he condemns to prison or to the gallows in the sense that a private citizen might. He is entrusted with judicial power. Christ, I think, pronounced judicial sentence on the wickedness of the rulers of the Jews, and no more than that. And you will take notice that Christ's denunciations were aimed at official persons who used their power to break down and destroy the poor and weak. He pronounced judgment on them as public malefactors. He heaped upon them epithets according to their character, as we do upon slaveholders or traitors. But there is no form of wickedness so gross that in our individual capacity we are not bound to love the perpetrator of it. Those men that would not go to the war, but that stayed at home and left it to wait to you our soldiers that risked their lives fighting for liberty, I consider the wickedest men on the globe. Such men would creep like a worm through the dirt into a grave to steal the pennies off from a dead man's eyes. And yet, while I describe them so, I would, if they were before me, exercise toward them the spirit of love. I should say, "If I can help you, Lord, but I will take up my cross and follow thee, even for these." For in His mortal anguish, He could look on men that were piercing Him, and nailing Him, and wagging their heads, and saying, "Thou that savest others, save thyself;" and pray, "Father, forgive them," what am I that I should set up excuses and limitations, and try to justify my miserable human nature, instead of following my Christ? I tell you there is no one point in the world so critical of Christian character as the opportunity to maintain love towards all men—not a love of personal attraction, but a love of benevolence, that begets a willingness to bear with them and work for them. And you will take notice that the only prayer of the Lord on which He made any commentary was this: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." On this official prayer He says: "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive your trespasses." He conditions a man's own salvation; He makes the evidence of his own piety to depend on his capacity to forgive. And I think there is not another point on which men have such a fight as that.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of
MR. SAM RYAN,
And last appearance of
MISS JULIA DALY.
MATINEE this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
In the afternoon performances, the thrilling play,
WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.
Evening performance at 7½ o'clock.
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE; OR, A BOAT HOUSE ON THE LAKE.
To conclude with
GLANCE AT NEW YORK.
Mose.....Mr. Sam Ryan.
Monday. Mr. Couldock and daughter.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tommy Newell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.
THIS EVENING,
JENNIE ENGLE,
W. B. CAVANAGH,
DICK SANDS.

BUILDING FUND
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Universalist Church,
AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,
Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of Singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale, and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. feb6-12t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 139 Liberty street, (Pattersons's Block,)
Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. ja7-3m

R. W. POINDEXTER.....G. A. GORELY.....P. H. POINDEXTER
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ja22-3m] No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received by telegraph promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. ja18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch st.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec25-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
☞ 32 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Offices and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Diamond street, Pittsburgh. sep11

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 339 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 28 WOOD STREET,
ja15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
Between Fifth and Diamond.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

COFFEE.
32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
50 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe9 corner of Liberty and Irwin sts.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET,
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President. Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN — WM. STEVENSON.
R. C. LOOMIS — W. S. HAVEN.
J. O'NEILL — J. F. DRAVO.
fe22 tf — T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
180 WATER, AND 186 FRONT.
Branch House,
NOS. 23, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
fe8 Chicago, Ills.

JOSEPH PENNOCK..... ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Mandrels, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Rodder and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of the latest improved patterns; Rolling Mill Gearings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Iron Railing, Oil Stills, Coal Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Lintels; Gas and Water Pipe, either boal or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order; Forgings, large and small; Screws and Journals purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja31-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
au6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.
fe21-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Castings, Pole Irons, Pole Boxes, Lead and Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 128.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, H. HERRON & CO.,
ap28-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of Brooms, such as Corn Sewers, Trimmers, Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. fe8-3m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Springs, Wings, Spring Steel, Cowlearn, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Fisher shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes. Hanging and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Diamond street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.
ja3

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy8-1y

BERLIN FOUNDERY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price,)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter or heavy, made to order. ja26-1

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent
Boring Tools for Oil Wells,
Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers, &c.
Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec20-3m

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant to fit equally to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

C. CADMAN. T. M. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL THE VARIETIES
STEEL AND CAST IRON
PLOWS.
W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT,
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
feb5-3m

HENRY MOSELEY.....CHAS. RAHM.....SAMUEL DICKEY.
VULCAN BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY
MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.
Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Boiling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND AND WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 113 Water and 108 Front street
Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec25-3m

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE RING, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OILSTILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRESS DOORS, GAUGE CUTTERS, STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec24-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec28-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
☞ Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st. ja23-3m

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. feb5-3m

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
ja2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 126 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,
D. DEHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.
We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Irondale and Alpha for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city. ja26-3m

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
OIL TOOL MANUFACTURERS.
FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. ja24-3m

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
A large assortment of Chandaliers and Brackets, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
fe13

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
se17 No. 89 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work is now for hoist. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh dec21-tf

G. W. KIEFER.....WM. RUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF-SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja25-1y

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE
DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.
Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds. au4-1y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK
Is now open at their Banking House, in LAWRENCEVILLE, on
BUTLER STREET,
Between Draves and Wainwright streets.
☞ Interest paid on time deposits.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier. S. M. KIER, Prest. fe1-tf

F. H. COURSIN.....L. BENJ. COURSIN.
BANKING HOUSE OF
F. H. COURSIN & CO.,
McKEESPORT, PA.
DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Coin and Exchange.
STOCKS, LOANS, AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold on commission.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on time Deposits.
☞ UNITED STATES LOANS bought and sold at market rates. fe6-3m

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec4

SAMUEL WORK. ALEXR. A. BAHM. WM. COUCH
Pittsburgh.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates au16-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for its collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guaranty to the undersigned, that to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same polic and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAVEN, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. KALSTON,
THOS. M'KNIGHT, JOHN CHALFANT.
WM. E. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
se7

ATTORNEYS.

J. ALVAN EUWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
107 FIFTH STREET,
First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja30-tf

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Conveyancers, Dealers in Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Promissory Notes, &c.
AGENTS FOR ESTATES.
Office, No. 84 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6-m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
ja13

JNO

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TERMS—Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL, who receive their paper at their residences and places of business on Wood street, including Liberty, Penn and Market streets in Pittsburgh, and Diamond alley, that route has been transferred to R. W. Wilson, who alone is entitled to make collections thereon.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of a country seat for sale in Collins township. It is a very desirable residence.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—This Fair closes to-night. During the past two weeks City Hall has been crowded nightly. Those who have not been at the fair, should take this last opportunity.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.—This Home, located in the Eighth ward, is now under the supervision of Miss Mary Stafford, and is occupied by about forty inmates, who seem perfectly contented in the Home.

IMPROVING.—The man Rafferty, who was injured on the railroad near Manchester, on Wednesday, by being run over by a train, was somewhat improved yesterday, and his attending physician thinks by proper attendance he may recover.

"JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY."—The Rev. Dr. Jacobus will deliver the concluding lecture "On Judaism and Christianity," at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Text—Zechariah, 12th chapter, 10th verse. Seats free to strangers.

CASE DISMISSED.—A hearing in the case of MRS. Sarah Gordon, who was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of malicious mischief, in breaking buggy belonging to Dr. West, was held before the Mayor yesterday morning, and as the prosecutor was unable to prove the charge, the case was dismissed.

FREIGHT RECEIVED.—The obstruction on the Connelsville Railroad, caused by the late land slides at the Pennsylvania Forge, have now been all taken away, and the track is again clear. The Railroad Company are now receiving freight as usual at their depot, corner of Ross and Water streets.

TORN DOWN.—The Soldiers' Home on Liberty street, where were welcomed our brave boys on returning from the war, will soon be among the things of the past. Workmen have been engaged the last two weeks in tearing the building down, and in day or two nothing will be left to mark the site of the Soldiers' Home.

CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Washington, Pa., on Wednesday, March 7th, and will continue in session about a week. Upwards of one hundred clergymen will be in attendance. The people of all denominations are making preparations to extend a generous hospitality to members of the Conference during their sojourn among them.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician of Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending February 25th, at twenty-one—nine adults and twelve children. The causes of death and their number were as follows: Typhoid fever, 2; disease of stomach, 1; old age, 1; injuries received, 1; consumption, 4; inflammation, 1; pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 2; congestion of lungs, 2; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 3; cynanch trachealis, 1; epilepsy, 1; bronchitis, 1; congenital weakness, 1; convulsions, 1.

BIRMINGHAM WATER WORKS.—The residents on the south side of the Monongahela river are building new water works, located in the vicinity of Birmingham. The works are to supply water in all the boroughs from Brownstown to Temperanceville. Two basins have been dug and lined with brick; the main pipes have been completed and laid, and workmen are engaged in building the works. The works will not be in regular working order for some months hence.

NEW BANKING FIRM.—The new banking firm of James T. Brady & Co., successors to S. Jones & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, comprises young men of sterling business qualifications, whose experience and integrity have established them among our most prosperous bankers and brokers. The members of the firm are too well and favorably known to our merchants and business community to require commendation through the press, but we cannot help remarking that the future prosperity of Pittsburgh will be maintained by just such energetic firms.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE P., C. & C. R. R.—Another accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad on Thursday. It appears that the express train that left this city, bound for Cincinnati, encountered a mass of earth and rock some three miles this side of Steubenville. The train was just entering a bridge at the time when the accident occurred. All the cars passed over the obstruction without damage, with the exception of the last passenger car, which fell over on the side, but no one was injured. Several cross-ties were torn up, which caused a delay to the train for some time. With the exception of the damage of the passenger care, the loss is trifling.

THE OPENING OF SPRING.—The past two days have ushered in the season of budding trees and blooming flowers. Yesterday we heard the sweet notes of birds as they carolled their salutations to the sun, and it reminded us of the advent of Spring with all its accompanying blandishments. In a few days the trees and flowering bushes will be laden with buds just bursting into beauty and fragrance, filling the air with their aroma. The weather has been decidedly pleasant and agreeable, but whether the old adage is becoming true, "in a lamb, and going out like a lion," will apply to the present month remains for the future to disclose.

NEW CITY CONTEMPLATED.—A short time ago a movement was started on the other side of the Monongahela river, to consolidate the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Temperanceville, in a city. The project seems to meet the approbation of the residents in the boroughs named, and it has been stated that there has as yet been no opposition to the measure. It is rumored that an election will be shortly held in order that the actual feeling of the citizens may be made known. The proposed consolidation, it is said, will benefit all the boroughs interested. It would not surprise many of our citizens to hear of a new city on the other side of the Monongahela.

MURDER IN MERCER COUNTY.—An attentive correspondent, writing from Greenville, Mercer county, on the 1st, sends us the following particulars of a murder committed near that place:—

"Ephraim Boger, a German farmer, living three miles of this place, was brutally murdered last night at Jamestown, in this county. His skull was broken in two places, caused by blows from a club. After the murder the body was thrown across the track of the Pittsburgh & Erie Franklin railway, but as no train passed over the road, this hope of warding off suspicion failed. An inquest to-day in the case of Boger pointed strongly to a man named Allen Billig, who was seen with the murdered man at a late hour in the evening, and who has heretofore borne a good character. Boger's pockets had been rifled of their contents—some $50 in money. J. R. P."

SPRING MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—The present and coming season in the fashionable world will introduce many new and handsome articles of millinery, and our most frequented promenades promise to be brilliant with gay colors and beautiful ornaments. City and country milliners are already commencing to make their selections for the anticipated demand for novelties, and they will be most fortunate whose choice corresponds with the taste of the community for which they cater. But none need fear of making suitable purchases, if they attend the openings of the Cousins' Opera House, in which the advertisements of first-class merchants and manufacturers only appear. Those who will find the spring and summer stock of J. D. Bernd, corner of Fifth and Market streets, whose facilities through connection with first-class eastern houses are unsurpassed. Keep in season the largest and most varied assortment of millinery and straw goods. Mr. Bernd is thoroughly familiar with the tastes prevailing in the different communities in the West, and therefore prepared to suit all tastes and supply such articles in his line as may be desired. Attention is directed to his card.

The Demand for Sewing Machines.

A few years ago sewing machines were as scarce in the houses of our citizens as pianos, and almost as little understood; but now they are to be found in almost every well regulated household, and the demand for them is steadily on the increase. Take the Wheeler & Wilson machine for instance, which is a general favorite everywhere, and one is struck with surprise at the immense demand for them which exists. The many justly meritorious features embracing all those qualities which render a sewing machine valuable, without any of the defects which are to be found in the many machines of an inferior quality, 12,000 are now sold monthly, at the Pittsburgh agency of W. Sumner & Co., Fifth street, a sale selling from sixty to seventy every week. This firm employs fifteen hands in carrying on their business, and there is no village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio or Western Virginia, not reached by their operations. The reputation for the Wheeler & Wilson machines is perhaps one of the strongest proofs of its utility and efficiency. It always gives satisfaction, no matter what kind of work it is wanted for, hence its great popularity. Mr. Sumner informs us that he has now at his office a large assortment, in every style of case, and all warranted, as usual, to give general satisfaction. Those about buying a machine will do well to bear this in mind, and give him a call before purchasing.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Edward McGann made oath, charging William Divine with aggravated assault and battery. The assault is alleged to have been committed at the horse market, on Irwin street. Divine was arrested and held to bail for trial, Samuel Biers, who was committed to jail a few days ago, by this magistrate, on a charge of insulting females, was released yesterday, upon the payment of costs, the informant not wishing to prosecute. Alderman Strain informs us that he intends removing his office in a week or more, to the rooms immediately in the rear of the one now occupied by him, at No. 112 Fifth street.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Winfield Scott McCullough made information yesterday before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward, charging Namen Freeman with assault and battery, which consisted in the said Freeman striking the deponent in the face with his fist, without just cause or provocation. The parties reside at Soho Run. A warrant was issued. Sarah Nelson charged Joseph Weise with assault. The parties reside in Pitt township, and Weise is represented a pitchfork at her, threatening to strike her with it. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Weise. Edward Owens was charged on oath of John Mullen with surety of the peace. Owens was accused of having threatened to knock the head off deponent and otherwise maltreat him, and Mullen verily believes that the said Owens might do him bodily injury. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—Complaint was made before Alderman Joseph A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday, against John F. Sill, charged by his wife with abandonment. The wife alleges that for a long time John has neglected and refused to support her, although he was possessed of the means. The parties reside in that part of the city known as "Hardscrabble." John was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Information was yesterday made before this magistrate by Jacob Bowers, charging Michael Jacobs with assault and battery. It is alleged that in Allegheny Jacobs struck and abused this deponent in a shameful manner, and also endeavored to persuade others to beat the deponent. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

AN ANTI-FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The American Protestant Association in Council—Resolutions Denouncing the Fenians Adopted—Speeches by Gens. James S. Negley, Alfred L. Pearson, and Others.

A large and extremely enthusiastic meeting of the members of the American Protestant Association was held last evening at Neptune Hall, Seventh street, and was organized by Robert A. Colville, Esq., District Deputy Grand Master of the Order, taking the chair. General Charles Barnes and G. M. Irwin were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Colville, upon taking the chair, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the movements of a Roman Catholic organization, known as the "Fenian Brotherhood," and hoped that whatever action should be taken, good order and good feeling would characterise the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. John Gray, Samuel Hastings, M. A. Starr, S. A. Johnson and Gen. A. L. Pearson. The Committee retired, and after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after considerable debate, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An organization, known as the "Fenian Brotherhood" has been formed in many of the cities, towns and villages of the United States, ostensibly for the purpose of securing the freedom of Ireland; and

WHEREAS, The said organization is composed almost entirely and exclusively of Roman Catholics, who have organized military companies, and elected officers for the drilling of the same, and that large quantities of arms have been purchased and shipped in the hands of the members of said organization, and that large quantities of ammunition and large amounts of money have been collected for the purpose of giving aid and strength to the Fenian Brotherhood: therefore be it

Resolved, That the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood, we, the American Protestants of the Western district of Pennsylvania, recognize an attempt to abolish in Ireland the Protestant Government of England, to make war upon all opposed to the Roman Catholic faith—whether English or Irish—and to establish the sole power of the Pope of Rome in the Irish soil of Ireland, a government whose aims will be to suppress the liberties of the Protestant faith.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of the Irish people in Ireland to free themselves from British misrule and tyranny, and if Irishmen in America or elsewhere assist them, we deem the organization of military forces in the United States for that purpose, under any flag except the Stars and Stripes, a breach of the Neutrality laws, subversive of good government here and calculated to involve us in war with England, in which we have no interest and at a time when we are endeavoring to settle our own gigantic struggle through which we have just passed.

Resolved, That the resolutions recently sent to the President of the United States, to our Representatives in Congress, and also that they be published in the daily papers.

Gen. Negley, who was present, was called upon for a speech. The General stated that he hoped the meeting would be governed by sound policy and temperate judgment. He was satisfied that when the Fenian movement developed itself, it would not be found an excessive or powerful organization. Dissensions had already manifested themselves in its ranks, and a house divided against itself must surely fall. The movement would amount to nothing, but must end in the defeat of its supporters. The General then alluded to the part he had taken at the Fenian Ball, which was held in City Hall a short time since. Stating that he had been informed that a flag presentation was to take place, and he, in company with some friends, visited the Hall for the purpose of witnessing it. In compliance with a request, he had delivered a speech, but he remarks were purely of a national character. He had no sympathy for the Fenian movement, and had never expressed himself in favor of it. He was opposed to the course pursued by England during the war, as any man would be who had so many Irish blood, at him by English guns in the hands of rebels. England forgot her sympathy for the poor slaves, furnished their masters with munitions of war, and prolonged the rebellion two years. She fitted out privateers to prey upon our commerce, and sent fourteen thousand British soldiers into Canada to intimidate the North, and protect reorcant rebels. He considered England was responsible for much of the misery and suffering that had been entailed upon the country, and had so expressed himself at the meeting. He was sorry to learn that some of his fellow members had impugned his motives in making that speech. They appeared to have forgotten that ere many years ago when the American Protestants of this county were three miles this side of Steubenville. The train was just entering a bridge at the time when the accident occurred. All the cars passed over the obstruction without damage, with the exception of the last passenger car, which fell over on the side, but no one was injured. Several cross-ties were torn up, which caused a delay to the train for some time. With the exception of the damage of the passenger care, the loss is trifling.

THE OPENING OF SPRING.—The past two days have ushered in the season of budding trees and blooming flowers. Yesterday we heard the sweet notes of birds as they carolled their salutations to the sun, and it reminded us of the advent of Spring with all its accompanying blandishments. In a few days the trees and flowering bushes will be laden with buds just bursting into beauty and fragrance, filling the air with their aroma. The weather has been decidedly pleasant and agreeable, but whether the old adage is becoming true, "in a lamb, and going out like a lion," will apply to the present month remains for the future to disclose.

NEW CITY CONTEMPLATED.—A short time ago a movement was started on the other side of the Monongahela river, to consolidate the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Temperanceville, in a city. The project seems to meet the approbation of the residents in the boroughs named, and it has been stated that there has as yet been no opposition to the measure. It is rumored that an election will be shortly held in order that the actual feeling of the citizens may be made known. The proposed consolidation, it is said, will benefit all the boroughs interested. It would not surprise many of our citizens to hear of a new city on the other side of the Monongahela.

MURDER IN MERCER COUNTY.—An attentive correspondent, writing from Greenville, Mercer county, on the 1st, sends us the following particulars of a murder committed near that place:—

"Ephraim Boger, a German farmer, living three miles of this place, was brutally murdered last night at Jamestown, in this county. His skull was broken in two places, caused by blows from a club. After the murder the body was thrown across the track of the Pittsburgh & Erie Franklin railway, but as no train passed over the road, this hope of warding off suspicion failed. An inquest to-day in the case of Boger pointed strongly to a man named Allen Billig, who was seen with the murdered man at a late hour in the evening, and who has heretofore borne a good character. Boger's pockets had been rifled of their contents—some $50 in money. J. R. P."

SPRING MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—The present and coming season in the fashionable world will introduce many new and handsome articles of millinery, and our most frequented promenades promise to be brilliant with gay colors and beautiful ornaments. City and country milliners are already commencing to make their selections for the anticipated demand for novelties, and they will be most fortunate whose choice corresponds with the taste of the community for which they cater. But none need fear of making suitable purchases, if they attend the openings of the Cousins' Opera House, in which the advertisements of first-class merchants and manufacturers only appear. Those who will find the spring and summer stock of J. D. Bernd, corner of Fifth and Market streets, whose facilities through connection with first-class eastern houses are unsurpassed. Keep in season the largest and most varied assortment of millinery and straw goods. Mr. Bernd is thoroughly familiar with the tastes prevailing in the different communities in the West, and therefore prepared to suit all tastes and supply such articles in his line as may be desired. Attention is directed to his card.

The Demand for Sewing Machines.

A few years ago sewing machines were as scarce in the houses of our citizens as pianos, and almost as little understood; but now they are to be found in almost every well regulated household, and the demand for them is steadily on the increase. Take the Wheeler & Wilson machine for instance, which is a general favorite everywhere, and one is struck with surprise at the immense demand for them which exists. The many justly meritorious features embracing all those qualities which render a sewing machine valuable, without any of the defects which are to be found in the many machines of an inferior quality, 12,000 are now sold monthly, at the Pittsburgh agency of W. Sumner & Co., Fifth street, a sale selling from sixty to seventy every week. This firm employs fifteen hands in carrying on their business, and there is no village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio or Western Virginia, not reached by their operations. The reputation for the Wheeler & Wilson machines is perhaps one of the strongest proofs of its utility and efficiency. It always gives satisfaction, no matter what kind of work it is wanted for, hence its great popularity. Mr. Sumner informs us that he has now at his office a large assortment, in every style of case, and all warranted, as usual, to give general satisfaction. Those about buying a machine will do well to bear this in mind, and give him a call before purchasing.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Edward McGann made oath, charging William Divine with aggravated assault and battery. The assault is alleged to have been committed at the horse market, on Irwin street. Divine was arrested and held to bail for trial, Samuel Biers, who was committed to jail a few days ago, by this magistrate, on a charge of insulting females, was released yesterday, upon the payment of costs, the informant not wishing to prosecute. Alderman Strain informs us that he intends removing his office in a week or more, to the rooms immediately in the rear of the one now occupied by him, at No. 112 Fifth street.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Winfield Scott McCullough made information yesterday before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward, charging Namen Freeman with assault and battery, which consisted in the said Freeman striking the deponent in the face with his fist, without just cause or provocation. The parties reside at Soho Run. A warrant was issued. Sarah Nelson charged Joseph Weise with assault. The parties reside in Pitt township, and Weise is represented a pitchfork at her, threatening to strike her with it. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Weise. Edward Owens was charged on oath of John Mullen with surety of the peace. Owens was accused of having threatened to knock the head off deponent and otherwise maltreat him, and Mullen verily believes that the said Owens might do him bodily injury. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—Complaint was made before Alderman Joseph A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday, against John F. Sill, charged by his wife with abandonment. The wife alleges that for a long time John has neglected and refused to support her, although he was possessed of the means. The parties reside in that part of the city known as "Hardscrabble." John was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Information was yesterday made before this magistrate by Jacob Bowers, charging Michael Jacobs with assault and battery. It is alleged that in Allegheny Jacobs struck and abused this deponent in a shameful manner, and also endeavored to persuade others to beat the deponent. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

mh3

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, March 2—P. M.

The committee appointed by the associated banks of New York to confer with the Treasury on the disputed question of the deposit tax, reported yesterday to an adjourned meeting of bank officers in that city. The following is a synopsis of the terms of settlement:

"The basis of settlement is this: the banks are to take their deposit account as it stands at the close of business 1 inst., and from this deduct all the deposits, drafts, and other uncollected assets which will pass through the clearing-house next morning, as the duty on the balance. Theoretically, this assumes the hour of 10 as the basis from which to reckon the average deposits, and this complies with the strict requirements of the Washington authorities; while practically, it levies the tax only on the act deposits the bank of the clearings being deducted from the total the assets listed, by the permission of the Treasurer. We suppose that this will satisfy both the contestants. The Treasurer gains the form of his official order, making the deduction which represents the difference only as a loan or concession to the banks, and the latter obtain an adjustment that secures the equity in payments, and the principle on which they have insisted.

It is a subject of mutual congratulation among all parties that the dispute has been settled with liberality on the part of the Government, and to the practical satisfaction of the Banks.

—As this day of unpleasant and destructive fires it is a very important that insurers—who are a large proportion of the people—should be careful to examine the character of the companies in which they insure. Sometimes, in the search for cheap rates and insurance, property owners, merchants, shippers and others, find what they search for—cheapness; but they also find to their sorrow that they have to run against risk. Recent developments in New York have shown that too much care cannot be had in the proper selection of companies. The Columbian Marine Insurance Company, leaving large capital and enormous business, a few weeks since failed, and its liabilities amounted to millions. The Morris Insurance Company, another New York institution, has just stopped payment, the debts being hundreds of thousands of dollars over the assets. In every prudent man in owning property avails himself of the benefits of insurance companies, these failures cannot impress him too deeply with the importance of care in the selection he makes. The losses by fire in this country are greater now than they ever were, and of course the strain upon the fire insurance companies is greater. During 1865 the losses by fire in the United States are reported $43,000,000, and in the last eleven years the following losses were reported:

1855	$13,040,000	1861	$18,020,000
1856	21,150,000	1862	27,000,000
1857	15,792,000	1863	14,000,000
1858	11,561,000	1864	26,532,000
1859	16,058,000	1865	43,139,000
1860	15,597,000		
Total losses			$214,568,000

The destruction of so much property shows the advantage of good insurance, but, at the same time, it shows the risk of searching only for cheap rates and not for companies of substantial character.

—Mr. Stevens' substitute for the Funding Bill before Congress, besides withholding all authority to fund the greenback circulation or the United States which bears no interest, also omits the foreign loan clause, and makes no reference to the tax to be established by the Act of February 25, 1862. It simply extends and construes anew the funding clause in the act of March 2 1861. Among the latest reports from Washington is one to the effect that the failure in the delay will probably result in the passage of an abt satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the exception, perhaps, of the foreign loan clause. Mr. McCulloch, it is reported, still adheres firmly to his declarations in favor of the earliest practical resumption of specie payments.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Association of Bankers and Brokers of New York:

WHEREAS, Measures are under consideration in Congress for the consolidation of the public debt, having in view as their ultimate object the restoration of the currency to a specie basis:

Resolved, That this Association deem all these liberations to be timely and appropriate, and to be demanded by the best interests of the country. That we deem it to be an indispensable prerequisite of such measure that a systematic plan be adopted for the regular redemption of the national bank currency, to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. That without such plan, or effective operation, any movement toward the curtailment of the present issues of national bank notes, or result in the substitution of a currence calculated to produce a contraction of the existing financial facilities, and to increase the embarrassments both of the Government and the people.

The Boston stock reports of yesterday quote copper stocks dull. The following were the closing quotations for the principal shares: Adventure, 12½@13; Bay State, 8@9; Copper Falls, 20½@23¾; Franklin, 2@2½; Hancock, 40@45½; Isle Royale, 12½@13¾; Mesnard, 10@12; Minnesota, 75@80; National, 75@80; Peewabic, 36@38½; Phoenix, 11@12; Pittsburgh, 67½@68½; Quincy, 53@53½; Rockland, 2¾@3; Superior, 24@26.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 3, 1866.

Business presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. The demand was confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market. The supply of the leading articles was sufficient for present purposes. The weather was pleasant and spring like. Our rivers are in fair navigable order to all points. There were no departures outside the regular packets. The Julia No. 2 came in with a big trip; she will return to Zanesville to-day, positively, for Nashville. The new steamer Emma No. 3 is announced for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The Armenia, a superior boat, leaves to-day for Monongahela. The Forest City is the outside packet for this day is the steamer Forest City; she leaves at 4 o'clock. Trade on the Allegheny continues very active. Oil is beginning to arrive, a number of loads being on the way with large parcels. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALT.—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices heard down and 1,000 bbls were offered at $1 90 @ $2 00 ¶ bbl.

FLOUR.—There was an improved demand for the better descriptions; holders were inclined to put up the figures. The supply on the market is not large, but seems to be sufficient for present purposes. Some of the sales were the following: Extra family, winter wheat, $11 50 @ $12 00 ¶ bbl; do do spring wheat, various brands, to the city trade, at $10 00@$10 50; fine do do do, $9 50@$10 00; extra No. 1 do do, sales 175 barrels 175 bbls, in lots, at $8 25@$8 50. Since the resumption of navigation to the Virginia regions, the demand for produce, particularly flour has increased.

BUTTER.—The receipts continue to increase. We note sales of packages at various prices, varying from 30 to 35c, the latter the closing quotation. Fancy dull at 40@45c.

EGGS.—Were dull. The receipts are rapidly increasing. Sales 20 bbls, in lots, 30@31c. Prices tend downward.

POTATOES.—We notice a steady trade demand with a fair accumulation on the wharf and levee. Sales of 2 car-loads at $1 10 ¶ bush; 1 do, the terms were withheld. Sales of 30 bbls at $3 50 ¶ bbl; 300 do at $3 75; 500 do at $1 25 ¶ bush. 75 bbls choice from store at $3 75.

VINEGAR.—We note sales of 50 bbls cider at 25@28 ¶ gall.

CHEESE.—The market rules firm, with a steady demand. The stock on hand at present is not large; sales of 85 box Goshen at 22c; other descriptions unchanged.

ONIONS.—Were in demand and scarce; sales 100 bbls at $5 ¶ BRAS.—The sales were not large; 20 bbls choice New York were shipped out at $8 ¶ bush; 50 bbls sold at $2 00.

FISH.—Prices have undergone no change, among the sales were: Herring 20 half bbls lake, at $5 00 ¶ half bbl; white fish: sales of 100 half bbls at $10 00 ¶ half bbl; trout steady but not active; sales of 50 bbls, at $7 25 ¶ bbl.

HOMINY.—Very dull, with sales at 3@3½c.

HAY.—The receipts were fully up with the demand. Sales of two loads, on the levee, at $20 00@$21 00 ¶ loads; loose, at the scales, at $21 00@$22 00.

APPLES.—The market was not very active. We note sales of 50 bbls, in lots, at $2 00@$2 50.

SAUERKRAUT.—The demand is on the increase. Sales of 20 bbls at 7@8c.

BACON.—The market was steady but not very active. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 14½@14½c. Sides—4,000 lbs, ribbed, at 17½c. S. C. Hams—2,000 lbs at 23½@23½c.

DRIED BEEF.—Demand light at 23@c.

GRAIN.—We have seen no large sales to report. Prices have undergone no change. Corn—We note sales of 400 bu, shelled, delivered at 63c. Rye—Sales of 200 bu, store, at 85c. Oats—Were dull, with more selling than buyers. We note sales of car-load, on track, at 46c, and 600 bu, from store, at 44c. Bye—Sales of 400 bu Pennsylvania, on track, at 76c. Barley—Sales of 100 bu Spring, to arrive; sold by sample at 75c. Wheat—Dull. Would not learn of any transactions. Prices nominal.

TURNIPS.—Sales of 20 bbls at $3 50 per bbl.

ORANGES.—Sales Messina at $5 50@$6 00.

LEMONS.—Sales of 100 boxes at $6 50@$7 00.

Highwines. Sales at $2 29 per gallon.

CANDLES.—We note sales of the following quotations: Sugar—Cuba fair, 13c; Cuba prime, 14c; Porto Rico, 14c; New Orleans, 14c; Crushed, 16c; powdered, 15½c; granulated, 15c; A Coffee, 17½c; B do, 17c; Crystal, 16c; Extra C, 15½c; New Orleans, 14½c; Golden prime, 13c; choice, 13c; old Government Java, 46c. Tea—Young Hyson, common, $1 00@$1 20; do good, $1 30@$1 50; do superior, $1 60@$1 80; Gunpowder, $2 00@$2 25; Imperial, $2 10; Oolong, fine to choice, $1 25@$1 60; Sly cup—Lower, $1 40@$1 60; Higher grade, $1 70@$2 00; exhibition, $2 00. Molasses—Porto Rico, 80@90c; Cuba 70@85c. Starch—Pearl, 9½@10c; Kingsford, 13c. Rice—Carolina, 11@12c; Patna, 12c; Rangoon, 10c. Spices—Pepper, 35c; cloves, 90c; ground ginger, 40c; ground mustard, 60c; pure ground pepper, 42c; nutmegs, $1 65.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 3, 1866.

Trade has not yet fairly opened. Dealers, at least those engaged in selling, are busily engaged in completing their new arrangements, and in starting stocks. We have but one sale to record. The receipts are beginning to arrive. The Echo No. 3 came in with a fair trip, being 1,273 barrels. The Urilda landed her cargo at one of the refineries above the city. There will be a fleet of boats at the landing before our next issue. The Peerless left last evening with a big trip. The Bella is announced for to-day. The Venango will be in lively times on the Allegheny whilst the water continues. At Oil City, yesterday the marks indicated four feet six inches, being a rise of six inches. The report yesterday of a sale of 5,000 bbls at 90c, per bbl at 22c, packages included, was an error. The sale was 200 barrels, owned by the Honey Comb Petroleum Company, at 22c, packages returned, making a difference of five cents per gallon.

CRUDE OIL.—Sales 300 bbls of Oil City Oil, of a medium quality, at 17c, packages returned.

REFINED OIL.—Market inactive. We have but one transaction to record, viz; 1,500 bbls bonded for May delivery, free on cars at works, 32c ¶ gallon.

There was considerable talk about Oil among dealers. The above is all the transactions that came under our notice.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Wm. Halderman	500	John Gallagher	500
Fisher & Bros	400	Jos. Mawhinney	124
Total			1,273

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 3, 1866.

WINDOW GLASS—SINGLE STRENGTH—SECOND QUALITY.

Price per box of 50 feet: 7x9, $5 40; 9x12 and 10x12, $6 75; 9x14 to 10x14, $6 00; 11x14 and 10x15, $6 50.

SINGLE STRENGTH—BEST.

6x8, $5 40; 7x9, $5 40; 8x10, $5 75; 8x11 to 9x11, $6 10; 9x12 to 10x12, $6 75; 10x13 to 10x14, $6 50; 9x14 to 10x15, $6 40; 8x15 to 9x16, $6 85; 9x15 to 10x16, $6 85; 9x16 to 10x16, $6 85; 11x14 to 12x15, $6 95; 12x15 to 12x16, $7 25; 11x15, $7 10; 11x16 to 12x17, $8 85; 11x18 to 12x18, $6 60; 11x18 to 12x19, $7 25.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

March 3, 1866.—There is a good local demand, with a fair supply in the market. The following are the card rates up to last evening: Manilla, 24c ¶ lb; 6 and 9 Thread, 24c; Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope, 23c; Amerlan Rope, 21c; Hemp Rope, 20c; American Hemp Rope, 23c; Hawseline, Mawline, &c., 30c; American Hemp, Package, 23c; Oakum, 16c; Spun Yarn, 30c; Manilla, $6 50 ¶ dozen; Bell Cords, Hemp, $2 25@$2 75 ¶ doz. Spun Yarn, 25c ¶ lb. Terms, net cash.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

March 3, 1866.—The following are the quotations for these articles: X Ale, per barrel, $10 00; per half barrel, $5 00; XX Ale, per barrel, $11 00; per half barrel, $5 50; India, $11 00 per barrel; $5 50 per half barrel; Porter, $11 00 per barrel, and $5 50 per half barrel.

In addition to the above price, four dollars will be charged for packages, and fifty cents for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

March 3, 1866.—There is a good demand and a firm market at the following prices: Clear ¶ M $65 00; 1st common, $56 50 common, $51; 3d common, $46; shelving, $55; dressed flooring, $46; dressed shelving, $45; dressed patent siding, $40; patent siding rough, $35; shingles, No. 1 18 inch, $6; shingles, No. 1 16 inch, $8; lath, ¶ M, $6.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron and Bloom Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 3, 1866.

Since our last weekly report the proprietors of the nail mills and several of the merchant bar mills of the city have determined to resume operations, either partially or in full, immediately. The effect is to impart life to the metal market.

Sales of the week show a fair aggregate, and, with reduced stocks on hand, holders of leading forge irons are very firm in their asking for favorite brands.

From a private letter to an iron firm in the city, we learn that the coal miners in the Mahoning and Shenango districts are on a strike for an advance of wages, which threatens to compel the furnaces to go out of blast.

We are quoted the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

600 tons close gray and mottled, inferior forge	$47 00	4 mos.
200 tons coarse gray forge	49 00	cash.
150 do white do	47 50	60 days.
300 do open gray, deliverable at furnace—a favorite brand, at equal to	49 50	cash
in Pittsburgh.		
500 do do do do	49 50	
150 do do do do	49 50	
150 do do do do	50 00	
525 do close gray and mottled	private terms.	
100 do do do do	do	do
300 do close and mottled, inferior forge, deliverable at the furnace	41 00	4 mos.

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

50 tons No. 2 Neutral Forge	$42	60 days
50 do No. 3 do do	57	4 mos.
100 do No. 3 do do	50	Cash.
50 tons No. 1 Foundry at	55	4 mos.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

50 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry, a fancy lot	$60	4 mos.
50 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry, a fancy lot	60	do.
50 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry, a fancy lot	56	do.
50 tons No. 1 Monroe, fancy lot	55	do.
15 do No. 1 do do	55	do.
50 do Hanging Rock, cold blast	65@68	Cash.
150 do Juniata No. 2	62	4 mos.
50 do do No. 2	62	do.
50 do Missouri	62	do.

In blooms business has been light. There is an improved inquiry, however. We quote the following sales:

20 tons Juniata $120 to 125 ¶ ton, cash.
40 do do 125 ¶ ton, 4 months.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, March 2, 1866.

The demand for goods is but moderate, and we note a concession in the price of quite a number of articles. The list annexed is corrected to date.

Acid Acetic	63	to	65	lb
" Nitric	10	to	11	"
" Oxalic	54	to	56	"
" Tartaric	1 00	to	1 05	"
Alcohol 98 @ 0	4 00	to	4 65	gal.
" 96 @ 0	4 65	to	4 70	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	40	lb
" Socotrine	1 00	to	1 15	"
Ammonia Carb	23	to	25	"
" Aqua 6ff	11	to	15	"
Annatta	80	to	90	"
Ashes, Pot	8	to	10	"
" Pearl	11	to	12	"
" Soda	11½	to	12½	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 10	to	1 20	"
Bay Rum	4 00	to	4 75	Wgal
Bark Cinchona, Red	1 25	to	2 25	lb
" " Yellow	85	to	90	"
" " Common	45	to	55	"
Black Lead, American	25	to	30	"
" " German	7	to	9	"
Blue Vitriol	13	to	14	"
Blue Mass U. S. P.	82	to	85	"
Blue Vitriol	16	to	19	"
Borax, Refined	38	to	40	"
Brimstone, Roll	6½	to	7½	"
" Flour Sulphur	8	to	9	"
Calomel, American	1 70	to	1 75	"
" English	1 80	to	2 00	"
Camphor, Refined	1 25	to	1 25	"
Cantharides	1